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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

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THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

SATURDAY, MAY 28

The one hundred and fifteenth commencement began Saturday morning at 9:30 when the Senior class, numbering seventy-six, for the first time clothed in caps and gowns, lined up in front of Memorial Hall and marched according to immemorial custom to Gerrard Hall for an hour's prayer. After this early prayer service, led by Rev. R. W. Hogue, the meeting was declared open for the election of permanent class officers, the following men being elected: W. R. Edmonds, permanent president; D. B. Teague, permanent vice-president; W. H. Ramsaur, permanent secretary; and C. C. Garrett, permanent treasurer.

After a brief recess the regular class day exercises were begun. The order of procedure was as follows:

President's Address, A. H. Wolfe.

Class History, J. R. Nixon.

Presentation of Class Gift, H. E. Stacy.

Last Will and Testament, W. H. Ramsaur.

Class Prophecy, J. M. Reeves.

President A. H. Wolfe spoke on the relation of the University graduate to the educational system of North Carolina and of the duty of the State to provide more adequately for the diversified education of all its citizens. His address was significant in that it gave the attitude of the graduating class to these subjects and was the first of a number of strong addresses delivered at different times during commencement which centered around these import-

ant ideas. This attitude was one of helpfulness and loyalty as was well evidenced by the fact that half of the members of the class were going directly into educational work and all were going to work for a better educated North Carolina.

The class history recounted in detail the achievement of the class in all phases of University life. Of the one hundred and eighty-five men to enter as freshment, seventy-six had met all the requirements made of them and were ready to receive their much coveted diplomas—the objective of four years of patient study.

The class gift was presented by Mr. H. E. Stacy. Since its nature is of interest to all University men Mr. Stacy's speech is given in full:

"The giving of gifts is as old as mankind itself. We read of how the ancient Hindus gave gifts, in the form of sacrifices, to the gods to appease their wrath. These were the gifts of an inferior to a superior, given in a spirit of sublime reverence or fear. Abraham blasted this custom when he refused to offer up his son as a dead sacrifice. By so doing he blazed the way for living service to be the noblest gift of an individual. So, in the course of time the giving of gifts has assumed a different significance. We no longer give gifts as an inferior to a superior, in a spirit of awe or fear, but the gift of today stands as a symbol of loyalty, respect, devotion and love that we have for an individual or an institution.

"So, we, the class of 1910, following our long line of predecessors in their immemorial custom, present today a gift to our alma mater as a token of our esteem, devotion, loyalty, respect and love for her. We are deeply conscious of the fact that no small gift of ours could ever repay the debt we owe to the University, but, if the spirit in which we give this gift be credited at par value, it can be said of us that we have done what we could.

"For the next five years each member of the class is expected to contribute two dollars annually to a sum which is to be devoted to equipping the North Carolina Room of the library of the University. The first one hundred and fifty dollars of this sum, or thereabouts, is to be used by the trustees of the fund in placing some substantial furniture in the North Carolina Room. The

rest of the fund is to be placed in good securities, the interest on which is to be used in buying books, maps, or anything else that the trustees of the fund may designate. The class appoints Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton and Dr. L. R. Wilson together with the permanent treasurer of the class as trustees of this fund. This is the gift of the class of 1910."

The last will and testament and the class prophecy were replete with campus incident and impression. Mr. Reeves was exceptionally happy in his adaptation of the Book of Revelation to his needs and elicited for himself and Southern students generally the praise of Dr. Phelps for their knowledge of the Bible as evidenced by the use and instant recognition of the very apt quotation "And I John saw these things and heard them" with which Mr. Reeves opened his prophecy.

After a brief intermission the exercises of the society of Phi Beta Kappa were held. Permanent Secretary T. J. Wilson read the list of initiates as follows: E. W. Turlington, president; A. L. Field, secretary, G. W. Thompson, W. T. Joyner, H. M. Solomon, R. L. Deal, W. A. Dees, J. A. McKay, W. F. Taylor and G. C. Mann, all of whom had maintained an average of 92 1-2 on all their studies for three years, the presidency going to that member of the Junior Class having made the highest average and the secretaryship to the next highest.

President Venable then introduced Dr. William Lyon Phelps, professor of English at Yale, as Phi Beta Kappa speaker. On account of the unusual charm of Dr. Phelps's address, it is very much to be regretted that it cannot be given in full. It will have to suffice to say that no address delivered at the University in recent years has been characterized by such perfect simplicity, richness of human experience, fullness of thought; for he spoke without manuscript and only the following press notices are available to indicate the nature and content of his remarks:

"By way of introduction Dr. Phelps spoke of the friendly relations between Yale and the South. In its history of 200 years he said that Yale holds as her most distinguished graduate John C. Calhoun who was indeed a Southerner. He spoke feelingly of his friend, the late Dr. Eben Alexander, a son of both who combined

in himself many of the best qualities of the Carolina and the Yale man. Continuing in his conversational style he took as his subject "Culture and Happiness" and as his text a saying of President Dwight that the happiest man is the man who thinks the most interesting thoughts. Happiness, like virtue, is inward; does not depend upon external things. Some people's happiness is outward and is at the mercy of slander or wealth or health. If President Dwight is right our happiness is not thus dependent and we grow happier as we grow older. To say that the happiest time in life is in youth is an insult to our intelligence. I am not talking in the air but about a condition that is applicable to us all. We have got to die or grow older. The desire to die is exceptional. The dread of old age is abnormal. It is not only possible but it is normal to grow happier as we grow older.

"In what do the advantages of youth consist? The young man can break rules and keep his physical comfort. He can eat outrageously and come out all right somehow. He has little responsibility and no alarms and cares. All his young friends are living. But the absence of physical comfort and responsibility are only animal qualities. The world is in a fever about animal health. Some people chew every bit of food thirty-five times and will not touch a door knob without first sprinkling it. But happiness is not dependent upon physical comfort. If the absence of responsibility make happiness, then go to the cow—the American cow, for the European cow has to work. She rises betimes, does not have to be buttoned up the back and does not have to bother with rats in her hair, but with a switch of the tail is ready for the day. As for the cow's beauty, Homer paid Juno his highest compliment when he called her 'ox-eyed Juno.'

"There are no religious doubts in a cow's eyes. She doesn't lie awake at night worrying about the dissolute life of her son and doesn't care a snap about the prospects of any political party. It is just as radical to want to be a cow as to lament the loss of youth. I am a great deal happier now than I ever was in youth, with all the joys of the Fourth of July and the firecrackers. I used to pity the poor old fellows who were out of it on the Fourth of July. But I am happier now than I ever was then and here is where culture comes in.

"The speaker then told of his experience with music, how at Yale University a rendition of Beethoven bored him to death and was not in a class with a hurdygurdy and how he had grown to like Beethoven and could call up great harmonies in his mind even when riding on the train. He showed the same possibility of learning to love art. The child loves sunshine and the fields because he can play in them.

"The speaker told of delight in music, art and literature. By literature, he continued, I mean books written for fun by men who love life. I believe in the equal dignity of all studies. Science is as important as literature but literature has one advantage over science. I am the last to say anything against science and to talk about this materialistic age. Science is the most romantic thing in the world. Awakened castles are nothing. A man in Washington touched a button and a whole world sprang into activity at Seattle. This is the world's most romantic age. The beauty of the sciences, the beauty of mathematics, for example, is its exactness. In mathematics you can't disagree, you can't think; there is but one answer except for those cursed things in algebra which had two answers. Mathematics is a good training in exactness.

"Literature has nothing to do with exactness. One person can say that a certain book is simply fine and another that it is very dull and both are right. There is no exactness. There is individual liberty in literature. Yet literature is truer than science. A physics book published in 1865 is not true today. Scientific truth changes; literature does not change. It needs no revision. Hamlet will never be obsolete. Literature is not founded upon shifting things, but upon the permanency of human nature. The great novels that Darwin scorned will go on unchanged long after his great works have been almost lost in revision.

"The speaker then urged the selection of an individual library. First make a living and then collect a library. A person who does not make a living and talks about Ibsen is a fool. Don't have borrowed books. They have to be treated as guests—can't be marked up and ought to be returned. One of the pleasantest

things is to go over the old marked places and follow the old trails through a good book. Have books of your own. You have friends, but they may be asleep or out of town or dull and tired, but who ever heard of Shakespeare being out of town or dull?

"Dr. Phelps put down the greatest books as the Bible, Shakespeare and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' first of all the Bible, which is not only the source of all modern civilization but is also the best written book in the world."

The exercises of the Senior class were concluded at the Davie Poplar at 5:30. The pipe of peace went the rounds of the class, after which D. R. Kramer, class statistician, made the following report:

Average age, twenty-one years one month and four days; tallest and heaviest man, "Ichabod" Garrett; shortest men, Belden and Henley; lightest in weight, "Pug" Taylor; most handsome, T. D. Rose; most popular, O. A. Hamilton; best athlete, D. M. Williams; biggest bluffer, "Charity" Stacy; best dressed and hottest sport, D. R. Kramer; hardest worker, W. R. Edmonds; biggest talker and kid, J. W. Lasley; most perfect lady, W. M. Snider; greenest, J. A. Everett; worst student, L. F. Turlington; best writer, T. P. Nash; greatest ladiesman, J. E. Croswell; most religious, A. R. Morgan; youngest, L. A. Brown.

At the conclusion of the Statistician's report a final class group was made and with singing, yells, and an appropriate word of greeting, the class relinquished the campus and its welfare to the Juniors. It then marched to the well for a last drink, burned its benches in front of the South Building, and quit the field of undergraduate life.

Society Banquet

Interest has grown steadily in the annual inter-society banquet of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies until it has come to be one of the most important features of commencement. Its appeal is to undergraduates and alumni alike and all of its activities are characterized by a spirit of good fellowship and helpfulness. The banquet beginning at 7:30 Saturday night was full of spirit and fine enthusiasm. Brief andresses were made by Messrs. W. R. Edmonds and J. A. Highsmith, 1910, and V. L.

Stephenson, 1906. Mr. D. B. Teague, of the Philanthropic Society, presided as toastmaster.

The principal address of the banquet was delivered by the special guest of the occasion, Editor Clarence H. Poe, of the *Progressive Farmer*. On account of Mr. Poe's acknowledged leadership in the agricultural development of North Carolina and the vigor and rightness of his opinions, his address "How to Build up North Carolina," won the immediate approval of his audience. Its worth is so striking and its subject matter so vitally concerns every North Carolinian, that it is given in full:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Members and Guests of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies:

"I am glad to greet you, strong young men of North Carolina, you who are to be fellow-workers with me in one of the most marvelous periods of development in which young men have ever had the good fortune to live and work.

"Nowhere else in the world, unless it be in the Sunrise Kingdom in the Orient, is one likely to find people so thrilling with the same expectancy of a marvelous future as that which distinguishes the men of the South today. Something of Shelley's spirit when he wrote 'The world's great age begins anew' is abroad in the land, and an enthusiasm akin to that in Wordsworth's famous line 'Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very heaven.'

"And this enthusiasm is based on no mere sentiment, no mere patriotic fancy. In the book of destiny nothing seems more surely written than that the high hopes of the South's ambitious young manhood shall be realized. In the first half of the nineteenth century the vampire of slavery checked the South's industrial growth, and sent its most energetic inhabitants by tens of thousands to settle other sections and enrich them; in the last half of the nineteenth century came the scourge of civil war — a thousand-fold more blighting in the South than in the North — and the plague of reconstruction, with its attendant demoralization, from which only the opening of the twentieth century found us at length recovered. But now, stronger far from the trials through which it has come, and tense with the strength of him

that overcometh, the New South has entered upon a century of development in which must be crowned the natural progress of two hundred years.

"Our task, your task, and mine, is to see that in this splendid development North Carolina shall lead all her sister States. We wish to advocate the policies and principles and wish to give our lives to furthering the causes and to doing the work, no matter in what line it may be, that shall help to this end. The history of how our fathers fought in war, the history of their no less heroic endeavors in rebuilding a wasted land after the end came — all these would reproach us if we did not now give ourselves as they gave themselves to high service to North Carolina and to the South. The trophies that they plucked from a hard and bitter fate will not now let us sleep. If it is said of the fathers that they fought well in war, it must be said of the sons that they wrought well in peace.

"To develop our State we must develop the intelligence and the efficiency of our average population and the material resources of the State — minerals, soils, forests, water-powers, climate, or what-not—are valuable or worthless in proportion to the intelligence, energy, and character of our average citizen.

"Secondly, not only is every natural resource valuable only and exactly in proportion to the intelligence and efficiency of the average man who has to do with it, but the prosperity of every individual man is measured by the prosperity and efficiency — that is to say, the intelligence, energy and character — of the average man in the community.

"No matter what trade, business or profession you may follow, you prosper just in proportion to the intelligence and wealth of the average man with whom you have to deal. In other words, not only does the opportunity of the State as an organization and of society as a whole depend on the prosperity of the average man, but the prosperity of every trade, art, and craft in the community and the prosperity of every individual in the community, from the boy on the street who blacks your shoes to the master mind who organizes your railway systems or governs your State — the prosperity of every individual, I say, depends upon the prosperity and therefore upon the efficiency of the average man.

"And now for the practical application of all that I have been saying. My purpose has been to convince you of just one great fundamental truth, namely, that the welfare of every worthy interest, industry and individual in the State of North Carolina depends upon the efficiency of the average citizen.

"And the one great question for us, therefore, is simply this: How can we raise this average of efficiency?

"It seems to me that there are just two ways (1) education for the development of our own people, and (2) immigration bringing efficient people from other sections. And of these two ways, incomparably the better is education.

"As yet we but see through a glass darkly as to what education is really going to mean these next twenty-five years and from then on in quickening the industrial efficiency of the people. Not only shall we have longer terms and better grading and all that, but for the first time the schools are beginning to train for actual life. Here is the South for example, always rural and destined to remain so, the one section of America of which it is true that there are more people engaged in agriculture than in all other occupations combined, and yet until now our entire school system has been hacked and hewed to fit the procustean bed of the urban model. Made by city people for city people, the books and teaching have not been adapted to the needs of the country children. We shall take a long step forward when the farm boy has proportionately fewer problems in arithmetic about foreign exchange and latitude and the metric system of weights and measures, and more about how to calculate a feeding ration for cows or a fertilizer formula from certain quantities of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and when he studies proportionately less about far-away Australia and Kamchatka, and more about the soil that he walks over and plows in every day of his life. And girls both in town and country must learn of food values, of the chemistry of cooking, of hygiene and of sanitation. Domestic science for the girls must go side by side with agriculture for the boys.

"Take our physiology as another example. Scientists tell us that every third death among us is the result of an unnecessary disease, every third case of sickness unnecessary, and that the

average human life might be lengthened one-third by proper application of the principles of sanitation and hygiene. And yet instead of practical instructions for combatting disease and preserving health, we learn how many bones there are in the skeleton and about the difference between arteries and veins. The makers of our text books have seemed to shy at useful facts like a new horse at a road engine. It is well that the school should teach much about Greek roots and Latin roots, but not well that it should not teach as much about corn roots and cotton roots. Nor is it well to spend all our time learning about the construction of a third century chariot only to get run over by a twentieth century automobile.

"This is what all our educational leaders are now beginning to see, and the changed spirit of the schools, carrying new inspiration and knowledge into every line of human industry, making an art of what once was drudgery, is going to give a zest and fruitfulness to labor these next twenty years such as the world has never known before. I do not think it too much to say that in the next twenty-five years we shall increase the usefulness of our North Carolina schools tenfold; that in promoting the efficiency of the people the school will be ten times as important a factor as now.

"In other words, much as education has meant to the prosperity of a people until now, the new education is going to mean tenfold more, and North Carolina should make haste to lead all other states in taking advantage of this great energy-giving impulse. We have made great advance in education, and yet the best thing North Carolina could do in 1910, the best financial investment her people could make, would be to double this school expenditure. Considered simply as a profitable place to put money, it would pay the man who has land, the man who has capital, the man who has scientific knowledge or industrial skill and the man who lives by his muscle. For the prosperity of all is measured by the the intelligence and efficiency of our average man.

"And not only the schools, but all other agencies that are educating the people to a higher degree of efficiency, deserve our support just in proportion to the extent and thoroughness of their work.

"First of all then, in raising the efficiency of our average men we need always and everywhere to help forward the cause of education for the development of our people; and in the next place, we ought to encourage the immigration of progressive and enterprising men and women from other sections. Every man who comes into a city with purchasable talent or skill in him, gives to every man's labor in the city a new worth, as Emerson has well said, and just on the same principle that I oppose indiscriminate European immigration, I invite Northern and Western immigration. In other words, immigration from Southern and Western Europe would lower our standard of efficiency, while immigration from the North and West, and from England, Scotland, Germany, etc., would raise our average standard of efficiency.

"If there were no other reason for advocating this immigration from the North and West, I should favor it as our surest deliverance from our race problem. The proportion of negroes to whites is too large in every Southern State. My hope is that ultimately the tides of migration and immigration will equalize population and reduce the proportion of negroes—the more ignorant he is the greater the burden on the South—but at best the process will be slow, and at present it would probably not be too much to say that in considering our whole population, including our great constructive leaders and captains of industry, the average negro in North Carolina in economic worth and efficiency is only half as useful as the average white man.

"In other words, in rating the general average of efficiency we should put the white man at 100 and the negro at 50, so that a county half white and half negro would have an average efficiency of 75 or a handicap of 25 per cent as compared with a county with an exclusively white population of a normal degree of efficiency.

"Whether or not the difference is such as I have indicated, certain it is that the larger the population of whites, the higher the average of efficiency, the more prosperous will be our every industry, and the better it will be for every individual citizen, including the negroes themselves. Our whole section is still too sparsely settled. Eleven Southern States, including Texas, have

a population of only 16,000,000, while a similar area in Europe supports 160,000,000.

"North Carolina ought to have 5,000,000 instead of 2,000,000. For seventy years now North Carolinians have been going West to build up the new States of that great empire. Now let us welcome back their children and neighbors to help us build here a great, prosperous and populous commonwealth, where the great masses of the people trained to as high standards of efficiency as anywhere in the world, shall develop a symmetrical and well-rounded civilization, a great democracy of trained, intelligent, and industrious home-owners out of whom shall come not only North Carolina's Jeffersons and Madisons and Marshalls and Monroes, not only men whom all the nation shall know as leaders in industry and in public affairs, but poets and orators, sculptors and artists—the State's long and tragic years of war and struggle and rebuilding finding their reward at last in an outburst of achievement such as our fathers yearned for and it is now our high privilege to help bring about."

SUNDAY, MAY 29

At eleven in the morning the baccalaureate sermon was preached to the graduating class and a large congregation assembled in Memorial Hall by the Rev. Dr. James Y. Fair of the Westminister Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Va. The sermon was one of power and was delivered in a most pleasing way. Refusing to be content with the sceptic's materialistic and uncomforting solution of life's mystery Dr. Fair presented the reality of religion and of immortality as the only hypothesis glorifying manhood. He said in part:

"Every life has a motive. Just as in the bosom of the steamship, there is a mighty engine, whose rhythmic throbbing forces it steadily forward, so ensphered in the complexity of that strange thing we call life, there is a motive that drives it onwards. That motive may pe hidden; it may be good or it may be bad. The greatest metaphysician may be unable to lift the veil and penetrate the secret of life, to analyze the correlation of intellect, emotion and volition, but the motive exists. Hidden beneath the sur-

face, every human bosom conceals some secret mainspring that imparts movement to it, the focus from which its energies radiate, the center around which its hopes revolve.

"God should be the great motive of life. The locomotive is a wonderful invention, but so constructed that in all the universe there is only one motive that can enable it to fufill the purpose of its creation. It is possible to move a locomotive without steam: human hands map pry it slowly along with crow-bars, but that is not realizing the capacity of its being. Innumerable forces in land and sky may leap about it and play upon it, but there is only one power that can fully move its heart and make it accomplish its mighty purpose. The human soul is a mechanism far more wonderful and complicated than man ever created, but it is so constructed that there is only one motive power that can meet its needs and enable it to fulfill its destiny—that is, God. Other motives may move the soul. Patriotism is a noble motive: it may inspire man to brilliant deeds; love of home is a beautiful and sacred thing: it may lead to lives of heroism and martyr-deaths; love of science is grand and commendable, too. There are innumerable and lofty motives that move the soul of man to noble deeds, but by its very nature, by the grandeur of its origin and destiny, by its depth and by its width, the soul is so built that only one agency can fire its mighty nature, thrill it from the centre to the circumference of its boundless horizon, meet its wants and stir its capacities 'till they quiver and vibrate into life and full fruition. That motive is the infinite and eternal God, from whose bosom man sprang and to whose bosom he must rise and return. For the soul is not a thing of earth; therefore, no earthly force can dominate it. Its pathway is not here, but yonder shining pathway of stars, through the opening vistas of the blue eternities.

"As God only can move man to enter upon his true destiny, so He alone can keep man in the right way. Astronomy reveals that the globe is held in its place by the interplay of two opposite forces that counter-balance each other; their nice adjustments make the world revolve with the precision of clock-work around the sun, never deviating from its orbit. In that soul of man there

is a centrifugal force which impels it to fly away from God, which if not counteracted, gathers increasing power, drives man further and further from God, out into ever-widening circles of darkness, down into ever-deepening depths of sin. There is only one deterrent to arrest this outward and downward tendency, draw man back to the great centers of light and life and love, hold him in his true orbit as a rational and immortal being, revolving around the throne of God. That is the religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. And this is the true conception of life, the ideal of Christian manhood, the realization of a well-rounded and symmetrical character. It is a life that rightly estimates this world, fulfills all obligations to it, enjoys all it offers of the true, the beautiful, the good, but at the same time rightly estimates the other world, fulfilling all obligations to it. A life, so to speak, suspended between heaven and earth, that feels the attractian of each, drawing its inspiration from above, shedding down its light and helpfulness below, a life that makes its influence felt and does its full duty here, but is all the time tending onward and upward. This also is the only safeguard against the power of evil and temptation that beset man. Many a young man goes out into life relying only on the strength of his character or the power of his will, and in the hour of trial it is not sufficient to stand the strain. This is the secret of the defalcations and moral wrecks that in this day so often sadden the heart. Without the support and reinforcement of religion, the character, however lofty its purpose, is exposed to deadly peril. When the temptation comes something gives way, and the clang of the penitentiary gate, or the crack of the suicide's pistol tells the melancholy sequel." In concluding the speaker earnestly urged the young men to carry God with them as their great aim and to take as their motto not "What do I want?" but "What is right? So the way, though hard, will be made plain, and flowers of joy and contentment will blossom in the path and it will end at last in the glory of the Throne."

Sermon to the Y. M. C. A.

In the evening the Rev. Plato Durham, the pastor of the Central Methodist Church at Concord, preached a powerful and inspiring sermon to the Young Men's Christian Association.

MONDAY, MAY 30

Monday was given over to the Alumni and they took possession of the town and campus. Their annual meeting took place in the morning with Col. Thomas S. Kenan, the genius of Alumni Day, presiding. The address was delivered by Junius Parker, Esq., a member of the class of 1889, now a prominent member of the New York bar. It was as follows:

It rejoices me to be here far beyond my ability to express. Not so pleasantly as for some of you has the lot of my life fallen, and this is the first time I have spent even a night in this dear place since the time now more than twenty years ago, when I left the teaching, retaining, I trust, some of the inspiration of the teaching, of Dr. John Manning. It has been quite a long while since then, and in the years I have come into contact with a good many men of a good many kinds, but never yet with a better or gentler man than he.

Perhaps it was my affectionate recollection of him that suggested what I have chosen as the subject of what I shall say to you to-day—"The North Carolina Lawyer." But there are other considerations that justify the choice: Very many of the older, and very many of the younger alumni to whom I speak are, or are to be, North Carolina lawyers. Often traduced, and sometimes prostituted, as it is, the profession of the law still calls with a persuasive voice to the ambitious young men of education and efficiency, especially in our Southern country. Besides that, whether you are lawyers, present or prospective, or not, the duties of lawyers, the problems of lawyers, the privileges of lawyers, as I see them, are, to a greater or less degree, the problems, duties, and privileges of all thoughtful men of the community; so my words, so far as they are fit for any—even for lawyers—will not be unfit for any in this audience.

The typical North Carolina lawyer lives in a town of from three hundred people to a town or city that claims a population of fifty thousand. He is an educated and thoughtful man; he is respected and influential in his community; he considers the business problems of his clients, and the personal and domestic problems as well; in the contests of the court room he has keen delight, and

in the quiet labors of his office he has great joy; he looks with tranquil and just eyes on the political and social questions of the time.

It is of this last that I would speak first, and perhaps at greatest length. It is to the tranquil and just vision of the thoughtful and educated men who live in the villages, towns and smaller cities of the land—the men of whom the North Carolina lawyer is the best type—that the Nation must look for the solution of the problems that beset it in this twentieth century. No men bring so large an equipment for the duty as they, combining as they do a knowledge of the past, with a realization of the present; trained as they are to weigh both sides of controversies; beset as they are neither by the bitterness of poverty nor by the selfish indifference of wealth, but having a knowledge, and sympathy with, the burdens that the poor bear and the cares that the rich endure.

How does the North Carolina lawyer of the best type—the thoughtful, educated man of the community of whatever calling—contribute to the solution of the problems of our later day; how does he best perform the duties of an enlightened and unselfish citizenship and hasten the coming of better things in civic and social life?

In the first place he applies to large and public, or quasi-public affairs, the simple rules that govern us in small things. To illustrate: Directors of corporations are trustees; their relation to the stockholders who own the corporation is simply the same relation that the guardian bears to his ward—the executor to the estate of his testator; the director has no more right—by speculation or otherwise—to profit individually by his trust, he has no more right—by political contributions or otherwise—to illegally deplete his trust fund, than would an ordinary trustee to use so the trust estate confided to him. How many a scandal would never have arisen—how many a wrong would have never been perpetrated—if this simple rule of conduct had been observed, or, being violated, had been punished with a wise severity. Again, and as another illustration, legislatures, representing the public, have the right to fix rates to be charged by railroads and other public service companies for services to the public, and courts can nullify such rates

only when they are unreasonably low—low to the point of confiscation; in other words, the purchaser, the public, acting through the legislature, fixes as between itself and the seller the rate that the public is itself to pay for a given service; individually there is not one of us who, with such a power, would not exercise it with scrupulous care and anxiety for fairness. Have our legislatures always taken care that the seller—the railway or other public service company — is treated with the intelligent and carefully informed fairness that the buyer would, under such circumstances, in the individual transactions in life, show the man who is within his power?

The law of small things is the law of large things. Shelly's case concerned a small estate in Sussex valued at only a few pounds sterling, but the Rule in Shelly's Case has settled the inheritance of vast properties. The simple common sense, courtesy, firmness and fairness that mark the lawyer in his daily life, should characterize him also in his consideration and treatment of public affairs. Common sense and common fairness demand, first, that we know the truth of controversies before we judge them, and lawyers know that there are two sides to all questions, and that it is easy for the truth to be concealed. In the Supreme Court of the United States one day a lawyer addressed the Court whose very first words indicated his possession of that most dangerous talent—a talent most to be avoided by college graduates—most fatal to clear thinking on any subject—to-wit: a facility in the building of sonorous and indefinite sentences. He was an orator. After a few words of introduction he said: "And now, may it please your Honors, I will give to your Honors a birdseye view of the facts shown by this complicated record." One of the Justices, with the impatient gesture that those who know him even on the bench know so well, interrupted him: "Don't give me any birdseye view," he said, "I am not a bird; I want the facts themselves." How many a bubble is burst; how many a theory exploded; how many of our judgments are reversed; how many a criticism of our fellow-man falls unsupported to the ground—if we only demand the facts.

There is another duty and privilege that by virtue of his training is especially laid on the lawyer—the duty to preach and prac-

tice conservatism. He knows best of all men how the institutions of the present have their relations to the institutions of long ago. He knows best of all how revolutions have always been cruel, sometimes bloody, and generally futile; and that it is in peaceful and quiet evolutions that mankind has been really blest. In 1648 Charles I reigned in England, and his court was marked by corruption and profligacy; in 1649 there was a revolution, with the bloody death of a king, and there came the austerity and puritanism of Cromwell; but the pendulum swung again and the profligacy and corruption of the court of Charles II was worse than of Charles I. So it is generally with revolutions. Compare this with the reformations—permanent and progressive—that have come by evolution: Capital crimes are reduced in number from more than sixty to four; imprisonment for debt is abolished in all civilized lands; the married woman is raised from what was virtually her husband's chattel to almost a suffragette; public service companies are recognized as public service companies in fact, and to be regulated by legislative authority; the course of justice—the way through courts—has been cleared of pitfalls. All of these things have been done not with blast of trumpets, nor by shedding of blood, but by the work principally of patient lawyers, who were likely denounced as ultra-conservative by the radicals of their day, but who were wise enough to know that progress that is worth while is patient and not spasmodic, and that the seed of the future should be planted indeed, but always in the soil of the past.

There is still another thing that lawyers know better than any other people: That the piling of statute upon statute is not the salvation of the world. It is not the way of wholesome evolutions to make the statute the forerunner, but rather the follower, of regeneration. Public opinion had condemned imprisonment for debt; public opinion had emancipated the married woman long before statutes had recognized these conditions. Indeed, it is the common error of reformers that they go at things from the wrong end and seek laws first, and are careless of public opinion, whereas they should know that the public opinion that is not at least somewhat in advance of the law will never enforce—but will make a travesty of—the law itself. I do not say that attempts ought

not to be made to minimize evil, iniquity and oppression, by the enactment and enforcement of statutes—indeed, I say that such enactment and enforcement should certainly follow and conform to the settled moral sense of the community. But it is not in such statutes that citizens should measure their only responsibility, nor lawyers should conceive their only duty. That man is neither a good citizen nor a good neighbor who only keeps within the law. Enact as many statutes as you will and the rich may still oppress; the powerful may still abuse his power; the influential may still misuse his influence. The man or corporation that buys largely of a product owes a duty, far beyond what the law imposes, to treat with fairness and frankness and liberality those from whom he buys; the employer of large number of men or women must go beyond what the law requires in his care for the well-being of those he employs; the manufacturer of an article that is sold in large quantities owes a duty to give full weight and full measure, and full quality as well, independent of and beyond the provisions of any pure food law.

I apprehend that there is not yet any dissent from what I have said, and that the responsibility and duty of the rich, and therefore the powerful, is fully admitted. But the man of influence in his community—whether he preaches sermons, makes political speeches, edits a newspaper, or exerts only the influence of the thoughtful man in private life—has also power and owes the duty not to abuse that power. The North Carolina lawyer creates and enforces by precept and by example, the higher law—the law that power of any sort, whether of wealth, or intellect, or education, or social position, or accident, brings duty; the duty of truth; the duty of fairness; the duty of courtesy; the duty of sanity; a duty to the weak not to oppress them; a duty to the credulous not to mislead them; a duty to one's friends, not to flatter nor cajole them; a duty to one's enemies, not to malign them; a duty to the rich, not to be a syncophant; a duty to the poor, not to be a demagogue.

Turning from his public and quasi-public to his private life, the lot of the North Carolina lawyer of the best type seems to me a delightful one. Estates, and quarrels as well, are settled by him. Neighbors and friends are renewed in their friendships, and not

confirmed in their enmities and litigations, by him. The frictions and contests between him and his brethren at the bar relieve his brain of the danger of monotony. He sees enough of the evil and tragedy of life to make him a serious and sober man, and enough of its goodness and comedy to keep him from becoming a solemn owl or a pessimist. And with it all he has the time, as well as the inclination, to cultivate the humanities; to concoct and tell and re-tell—to hear again and again—the story that bubbles with humor, as with a rare wine whose consumption is not yet prohibited even in this prohibition State; to have large and quiet thoughts; to do and receive kindly acts; to achieve and retain the sweetness and raciness and humor that fall only to those who live close to nature—close to the realities of life. It seems to me that with such opportunities in prospect, the young North Carolina lawyer may go into life with joy and gladness; and it seems to me that with such a life in retrospect, the old North Carolina lawyer may with sweet contentment sit amid the lengthening shadows and watch the glow of life's approaching sunset.

Class Reunions

The alumni meeting was then turned over to the classes which had reunions. Colonel Kenan presided and called the roll of the classes. *The News and Observer* gave the following editorial comment:

The most delightful occasion of the whole commencement was the reunion of the various classes. There were a number of reunions of classes that had graduated since 1885, and there was quite a good attendance of the class of that year, but the two re-unions that created the most interest were those of the class of 1860 and 1870. The class of 1860 was composed of men, every one of whom, except one, entered the Confederate Army. In that class was Capt. John H. Thorpe, one of the heroes of Bethel, who was here, and other men who won fame at the cannon's mouth. The story of that class by Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, was full of interest, and showed that in that crisis of the State's history, the University men were true to their convictions and responded to the call of their State. Those present of the class of

1860 were: A. S. Barbee, Chapel Hill; R. A. Bullock, Vance county; Thos. W. Davis, Raleigh; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; Charles Haigh, Fayetteville; R. P. Howell, Goldsboro; Dr. Farquahard Smith, Harnett county; John H. Thorpe, Rocky Mount.

It is hard for those of another generation to understand the spirit of confidence that characterized the young Confederate soldier of that day. Looking back upon it with our knowledge of the five-to-one Federal soldiers, with immense wealth and command of the purse, it is hard for me to understand how these young boys went to the Confederate Army with such confidence of victory. Captain Thorpe told me as we were sitting at the banquet table, that upon his graduation here in 1860, he went home and began to teach school at Rocky Mount, and that when the soldiers were passing through Rocky Mount he laid down his place as school teacher and entered the service. Said he: "I was in a great hurry to do it, because I felt that the fighting would all be over in a few months and unless I got in early I would see none of it, and that the call to serve my State would last but a few months." It was this feeling of confidence and faith, and this spirit of belief in the Cause that enabled a comparatively small number of men to keep back a larger and better equipped army for so many years.

Most interesting was the reunion of the class that would have graduated in 1870, if the University doors had remained open. This class entered after the war, and upon the closing of the doors of the University, had to go elsewhere for their education. The two most brilliant addresses made by representatives of this class were by Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh, and Dr. George T. Winston, former president of the University.

Dr. Winston called Dr. Lewis "the most level-headed man in North Carolina," and he spoke with his accustomed wisdom, introducing Dr. Winston as the scholar of the class. There is but one Dr. Winston. All three of the Winston brothers are brilliant and able, but neither of them ever before scored as did Dr. George in his scintillating speech about his class. From beginning to end he held the audience either in a broad grin or in an uproar of laughter. Since his retirement from the presidency of the A. and M. College, Dr. Winston has been building a house in Asheville and

tramping the mountains, and in that salubrious climate has found the fountain that Ponce de Leon searched for in vain. Though you would not suppose, by glancing at his head, that he has discovered the fountain of perpetual youth, you would be certain of it when you saw him with the boys and heard his enriched and enlarged fund of anecdote and felt the contagion of his youthful spirits. He brought back his sober and serious class to their youth, alternately praised and made fun of them, singled out friends in the audience to cause a good natured laugh at his expense, and made more fun in the old chapel than has been heard there since the palmy days when the late Col. Walter D. Steele had a tourney with Dr. Winston. It was a battle royal between the two most gifted men at repartee in North Carolina.

The Class of 1860

The history of the class was read by Major William A. Graham. It is here given in full.

History of the Class of 1860

Robert B. Adams, Yorkville, S. C., 6th S. C. Regiment, Gen. R. F. Hoke's staff. Teacher. Died in Texas, 1909.

S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C. Capt. 42nd Reg. N. C. Troops, Member Congress '91 and '95, State Senator 10 years, father of good road legislation in N. C., master of the State grange, president of N. C. Farmers' Alliance.

Lawrence M. Anderson, Tallahassee, Fla. Lieut. Fla. Reg. Killed at Shiloh, 1862.

George W. Askew, Columbus, Miss. Capt. Miss. Battery, railway service.

Isaac T. Atmore, Newbern, N. C. Killed at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., Sergt. 2nd N. C. Troops.

William W. Baird, Person county, N. C. Lieut. 24th N. C. Troops. Died 1870.

Algernon S. Barbee, Chapel Hill, N. C. Capt. 22nd Ala. Reg. Now Mayor of Chapel Hill.

Alexander Barrett, Carthage, N. C. Lieut. 49th Reg. N. C. Troops. Died in Army in 1862.

John D. Barry, Wilmington, N. C. Editor of Wilmington *Dispatch*, promoted from private to Col. of 18th Reg. N. C. Troops, wounded at Chancellorsville. Died 1867.

Junius C. Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C. Corp. 12th Reg. N. C. Troops. Killed at South Mountain, Sept. 1862.

Lewis Bond, Brownsville, Tenn. Capt. on staff of Brig. Gen. Jackson, Army of the West,Speaker of Tenn. House of Representatives '74-75. Died of yellow fever 1878.

William H. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C. Adjt. 50th N. C. T. Manufacturer. Died 1907.

John R. Bowie, Lake St. Joseph, La. Sergt. 9th La. Cavalry. Died 1878.

Sterling H. Brickell, Halifax county, N. C. Capt. 12th N. C. T. Wounded at Chancellorsville. Retired on account of wounds. Sheriff of Halifax county. Died 1878.

W. M. Brooks, Chatham county, N. C. 3rd N. C. Cavalry. Teacher. Died 1898.

Charles Bruce, Halifax county, Va. Capt. Va. Reg. Killed at Gaines Mill, 1862.

Geo. P. Bryan, Raleigh, N. C. Capt. 2nd N. C. Cavalry. Wounded at Upperville, Va., 1863. Killed at Deep Bottom, July 1864.

Alfred Bullock, Granville county, N. C. Died 1861.

R. A. Bullock, Williamsboro, N. C. Quar. M. Sergt. 23rd N. C. T. Farmer.

Pierce M. Butler, Edgefield, S. C. Lieut. 2nd S. C. Cavalry, A. D. C. to Gen. M. P. Butler. Died 1878.

Lewis P. Butler, Arkadelphia, Ark. 3rd Ark. Reg. Died 1878.

W. A. Cherry, Greenville, N. C. Lieut. 17th N. C. T. Died 1876.

Alexander T. Cole, Richmond county, N. C. Capt. of 23rd N. C. T. Farmer.

Daniel R. Coleman, Concord, N. C. 20th Reg. N. C. T. Prof. in Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Robert E. Cooper, Sumter, S. C. Minister, Chaplain of Cobb Legion Cavalry, Army of Nor. Va. Died 1873.

Thomas W. Cooper, Bertie county, N. C. Lieut. 11th Reg. N.

C. T. Killed at Gettysburg.

S. V. Daniel, Granville county, N. C. Lieut. 12th N. C. T. Teaching in Texas.

S. C. Davis, Yadkin county, N. C. Not heard from.

Thomas W. Davis, Raleigh, N. C. Lieut. 8th N. C. Reg. Farmer.

Edwin L. Drake, Fayetteville, Tenn. Lieut. Col. 4th Tenn. Physician and journalist.

J. H. D. Fain, Warren county, N. C. Capt. 33rd N. C. T. Killed at Petersburg, Apr. 1st, 1865.

Horace Ferrand, Caldwell, La. Sergt. La. Reg. Law. Died Aug. 1909, at Colorado Springs, Col.

James A. Fogle, Columbus, Ga. Lieut. Ga. Reg. Medicine. Died 1888.

S. R. Franklin, Marshall county, Miss. Miss. Reg. Killed in battle.

W. L. Garrett, Green county, Ala. Lieut. Ala. Reg. Farmer. Died 1870.

Charles E. Gay, Starkville, Miss. Lieut. in 10th Miss. Reg. Banker.

James A. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C. State Senator, U. S. Pension Bureau, Capt. 27th N. C. T., twice wounded, Lawyer, Trustee of University. Died Mar. 20, 1909.

Charles Haigh, Fayetteville, N. C. Sergt. Major 5th N. C. Cavalry. Merchant.

Edward J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Adjt. Gen. Lane's Brig. Bethel Reg. N. C. T. Editor. Consul to Manchester, Eng. 1885-1889.

E. J. Hardin, Columbia, Tenn. Sergt. Tenn. Battery, Adjt. at Camp Holmes, 1863. Merchant. Died in Texas 1903.

William J. Headen, Chatham county, N. C. Lieut. 26th N. C. T. Legislature 1862. Lawyer. Died 1871.

W. W. Henry, Meridian, Miss. Lieut. in Smith's Miss. Battery. Badly wounded. Lawyer.

S. A. Hightower, Homer, La. Lieut. 18th La. Reg. Lawyer. Died 1883.

Thos. C. Holliday, Aberdeen, Miss. Adjt. and Insp. Gen. on

Gen. Joe Davis' Staff. Killed in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Robt. B. B. Houston, Catawba county, N. C. Lieut. 23rd Reg. N. C. T. Lawyer. Legislature, 1870-73. Died 1878.

Robt. B. Hays, Jackson, Tenn. Tenn. Reg. Forrest's Command. Died 1907.

R. P. Howell, Goldsboro, N. C. 27th N. C. T. Farmer.

H. F. Jones, Thomasville, Ga. Sergt.-Major of the Cobb Legion Cavalry. Killed 1864 in Va.

Walter J. Jones, Milton, N. C. Teacher. Died in Texas 1866.

James Kelly, Moore county, N. C. 35th N. C. T. Had four brothers killed in battle. Presbyterian minister. Supt. Pub. Instruction, Bladen county, N. C. Died 1907.

John B. Kelly, Coles' Mill, N. C. 26th N. C. T. Farmer.

William J. King, Louisburg, N. C. Teacher.

J. B. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C. Killed at Gum Swamp, 1863.

Eugene S. Martin, Wilmington, N. C. Lieut. 36th N. C. T. Lawyer.

Geo. S. Martin, Columbia, Tenn. Killed by Tories 1863.

James E. McCallum, Robeson county, N. C. Lieut. 51st N. C. Reg. Killed at Drewry's Bluff, May 1864.

J. S. McClelland, Cool Springs, N. C. Ark. Reg. Killed in battle.

Edwin T. McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C. Lieut. 21st N. C. T. Manufacturer. Died 1886.

Arthur N. McKimmon, Raleigh, N. C. Q. M. Sergt., C. S. A. Died 1872.

James McKimmon, Raleigh, N. C. Lieut. in Manly's Battery. Merchant. Died 1892.

Cornelius Mebane, Mebanesville, N. C. Adjt. 6th Reg. N. C. T., Army Nor. Va. Promoted for gallantry. Died 1908.

John W. Mebane, Fayette county, Tenn. Lieut. in Wright's Tenn. Battery. Killed at New Hope Church, Tenn.

A. Micou, New Orleans, La. Washington Artillery. Lawyer Dead.

Thomas S. Mimms, Todd county, Ky. Reg. Ky. Cavalry Lawyer. Died 1903.

William T. Nicholson, Halifax, N. C. Capt. 37th Reg. N. C. T. Killed Apr. 1st, 1865.

W. M. Oglesby, Panola County, Miss. Adjt. 9th Miss. Reg. Killed at Chickamauga, 1863.

O. W. Pearce, Fayetteville, N. C. 3rd N. C. Cavalry. Merchant in Florida.

Reddin G. Pitman, Edgecombe county, N. C. 15th Reg. N. C. T. Engineer. Died 1903.

Chas. C. Pool, Elizabeth City, N. C. Judge in reconstruction days. Died 1897.

Geo. M. Quarles, Minden, La. Killed at Winchester, Va. 1862.

Tims Rial, Caldwell Parish, La. Not heard from.

Iowa M. Royster, Raleigh, N. C. Lieut. 37th N. C. T. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Edward B. Sanders, Onslow county, N. C. 35th Reg. N. C. T. Lawyer. Died 1908.

Joseph H. Sanders, Chapel Hill, N. C. Lieut. Col. 33rd N. C. T. Wounded at Gettysburg. Farmer. Died 1885.

E. D. Scales, Rockingham county, N. C. Capt. C. S. A., Scales' Brig., Army Nor. Va. Teacher. Died in Texas 1900.

Gordon Simms, Greenville, Miss. Lieut. C. S. A.

Farquard Smith, Fayetteville, N. C. 3rd N. C. Cavalry Reg. Physician in Harnett county.

Norfleet Smith, Scotland Neck, N. C. 3rd N. C. Cavalry. Farmer. Died 1897.

T. Lucius Smith, Cook county, Tenn. Mortally wounded at Vicksburg, 1863.

Hugh Strong, Chester, S. C. Minister, Chap. C. S. A. Dead.

E. G. Sterling, Greensboro, N. C. 27th Reg. N. C. T. Died in service 1861.

R. L. Sykes, Columbus, Miss. Blythe's Miss. Bat. Physician, Meridian, Miss.

Geo. W. Taylor, Homer, La. 26th La. Reg. Physician. Died 1905.

S. M. Thompson, Florence, Ala. Col. 10th Tenn. Reg. St. Petersburg, Fla.

John H. Thorpe, Nash county, N. C. Bethel Reg., Capt. 47th

N. C. T., Farmer, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Vernon H. Vaughan, Montgomery, Ala. Maj. Ala. Reg., Lawyer, Gov. of Utah Ter. under Grant. Died 1878.

James A. Wallace, Pitt county, N. C. 4th Reg. N. C. T. Moved to Texas 1866. Not heard from. Probably dead.

S. P. Weir, Greensboro, N. C. Lieut. 27th N. C. T. Killed at Fredericksburg, 1862.

Cicero Whitfield, Lenoir county, N. C. Sergt. in C. S. A. Physician. Dead.

Geo. L. Wilson, New Bern, N. C. Died Oct. 1860.

William A. Wooster, Wilmington, N. C. Capt. 18th N. C. T. Killed at Malvern Hill, 1863.

Living

S. B. Alexander, G. W. Askew, A. S. Barbee, R. A. Bullock, A. T. Cole, Daniel R. Coleman, S. V. Daniel, T. W. Davis, E. L. Drake, C. D. Gay, C. Haigh, E. J. Hale, W. W. Henry, R. P. Howell, J. B. Kelly, W. J. King, E. S. Martin, O. W. Pierce, F. Smith, G. Simms, R. L. Sykes, S. M. Thompson, J. H. Thorpe, W. A. Graham, J. A. Little, J. M. Wall.

Killed or Died in the Confederate Service

L. M. Anderson, I. T. Atmore, A. Barrett, J. C. Battle, C. Bruce, G. P. Bryan, T. W. Cooper, J. D. Fain, S. R. Franklin, T. C. Holliday, H. F. Jones, J. B. Lutterloh, G. S. Martin, J. E. McCallum, J. S. McClellan, J. W. Mebane, W. T. Nicholson, W. M. Oglesby, Geo. M. Quarles, I. M. Royster, T. L. Smith, E. G. Sterling, S. P. Weir, W. A. Wooster, J. H. Taylor, C. J. Walsh, Lewis West, Thos. Davis.

Non-Graduate Members

W. T. Allen, Granville county, N. C. Lieut. N. C. T. Dead.

Thomas Davis, Franklin county, Texas, Reg. N. C. T. Froze to death, Johnson Island Prison.

Lewis H. DeRossett, Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Reg. N. C. T. Died 1875.

W. A. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C. Capt. 2nd N. C. Cavalry, Maj. and A. A. G., N. C. T. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3rd. Far-

mer, Senator and Representative in N. C. Legislature, President of N. C. Farmers Alliance, Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

William A. Holland, Kinston, N. C. Maj. Reg. N. C. T. Dead.

Julius A. Little, Wadesboro, N. C. 23rd Reg. N. C. T. Merchant.

William T. Plummer, Warrenton, N. C. 12th Va. Reg. Merchant. Dead.

James H. Tayloe, Granville county, N. C. 12th N. C. T. Died in 1863.

Peterson Thorpe, Granville county, N. C. 12th Reg. N. C. T. Died 1909.

Chas. J. Walsh, Mobile, Ala. Capt. C. S. A. Dead.

Lewis West, Miss. Lieut. in La. Tigers, Army Nor. Va. Killed in 1862.

James M. Wall, Wadesboro, N. C. Capt. 23rd Reg. N. C. T. Sheriff of Anson county, Supt. of Pub. Instruction, Anson county.

The Class of 1870

Former President of the University of North Carolina, the University of Texas, and the A. and M. College at Raleigh, Dr. George Tayloe Winston, of the class of 1870, addressed his fellow alumni and assembled audience in quite a humorous and entertaining manner, and his recollections of the episodes of his college days sparkled with rare wit and humor and kept his audience in a bright and cheerful mood throughout his talk. Dr. Winston took occasion to refer to General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, who was present in the audience, as a man who was a friend to the University when it most needed a friend. Dr. Winston compared the relation of General Carr to the University with the relation of Queen Mary to Calais. It was said of her that if her heart were opened there would be found inscribed in it "Calais." "So with General Carr," said the speaker. "If his heart were opened there one would find written the words, 'Chapel Hill and the University'."

The history of the class was then read by Dr. Richard H.

Lewis of Raleigh. It is as follows:

As all history should be true and accurate, it is proper to say in the very beginning: That the proposal to hold this reunion originated with, all the work of correspondence and gathering material was done by, our sailor member, Medical Director Nelson M. Ferebee, U. S. Navy, retired. Having sought "the bubble reputation of the cannon's mouth", and breasted the storms of Old Ocean for nearly forty years, he has become — I won't say in his old age, but since his retirement to the peaceful shades of Oxford—so modest and shy, that he balked at the idea of facing an audience, and unloaded on your speaker.

Since the time at my disposal is quite limited, particularly as I shall call on another member of the class, who can do the job to a turn, for a few remarks, I must be very brief.

As you are aware, owing to a change in the administration of the affairs of the State, the University was closed at the Commencement of 1868, so that we are of the class that would have been the class of 1870, if we could have gone on to graduation.

In our freshman year we had thirty two members, and six more joined at the beginning of the sophomore, making a total of thirty eight, about half of the entire student body at that time.

In the general history of the class, three things stand out in my memory.

One is the fact that we made a record in the first session of our freshman year unique in the annals of the University. Unfortunately it was nothing to be proud of — quite the contrary, for we did not develop a single man who was deemed worthy of the first distinction, although we had several A1 second mitemen at the end of the freshman, and three during the sophomre year.

Another was the rebellion against the use in the French class of the Robertsonian System, a paper-back pamphlet, which was in part the production of the Professor, "Old Tige," as he was affectionately (?) known, which dealt with the history of "Le jeune Alexis de la Tour," who was said to have been a sufficiently good boy &c. By a preliminary understanding all our books were left in some conspicuous place in our rooms, and they were all promptly stolen, except that of Capt. Noble. There happened to

be three members of the class who had received the session before first distinction with a query. At the class meeting these three were appointed a committee to draw up a petition to the Facully. This petition was also unique in the history of the University, for it read "We have resolved and determined" &c. President Swain requested an interview with the committee which was granted, of course. In a very polite and kindly way, he suggested that our petition was not expressed in precisely the proper form, so we compromised by striking out the word "determined" but leaving in "resolved". Having made this concession our petition was granted—probably because no other Robertsonian could be obtained.

The last was a manifestation on the part of the youngest member of the class, who was at the same time the most enterprising, or perhaps fertile in mischief would be better, of rare courage, cheek or impudence, as you may please to call it.

In our day there were two doors to this Chapel, one on each side, front and back then, and no freshman under any circumstances was allowed to enter the front door. An attempt on their part would have meant a fight to a finish by the sophomores. Imagine the surprise, consternation, indignation and amusement, therefore, of the whole student body, which, after the calling of the roll, had settled down into the reverential attitude (permit us to call it "reverential" now) just preceding the opening of the service, at seeing this little freshman, about two sizes bigger than General Tom Thumb, diked out in a spike-tail coat which dragged the floor, a silk hat and a cane, march boldly in the front door. It is hardly necessary to add that he was promptly summoned before the faculty and "admonished for making a disturbance in the Hall of Prayer". He's the same old boy yet, but respect for his gray hairs, or his bald head, makes me refrain from calling his name.

Of the thirty-eight members of our class, eighteen have crossed over the river, and let us hope are resting under the shade of the trees of Paradise.

The following is a skeleton record of the individual members, giving residence, occupation and public offices held.

Anderson, Thompson, Tenn. Merchant. Dead fifteen years.

Battle, Jacob, N. C. Lawyer. Lives at Rocky Mount. Member State Senate 1893. Author of State Motto *Esse Quam Videri.* Judge Superior Court.

Battle, Wm. S. Jr., N. C. Died two or three years after leaving college.

Buchanan, William. N. C. Lawyer. Lives at Brandon, Miss. Taught school four years. Supt. Education. Member Miss. State Legislature 1882, 1886, 1888.

Connor, Henry W., N. C. Merchant. Dead.

Cook, Charles A., N. C. Lawyer. Lives at Muskogee, Okla. Three times a member of N. C. Legislature. U. S. Dist. Atty. for the Eastern District of N. C. Associate Justice Supreme Supreme Court N. C. Trustee of University fourteen years. Officer State Guard.

Craig, Andrew M., N. C. Teacher. Died in Miss.

Ferebee, Nelson M., N. C. Doctor of Medicine. Medical Director U. S. Navy, retired. Lives at Oxford, N. C., and has four prize-taking grand-children.

French, Charles E., N. C. In the flouring mill business at Minneapolis, Chamber of Commerce Building. At present in a sanitorium in N. Y. where he is improving in health.

Graves, Ralph H., Jr., N. C. Dead. Professor of Mathematics in this University. He was a genius with a mind of wonderful vigor, versatility and lucidity.

Guthrie, Brooks H., N. C. Dead.

Guthrie, Walter H., N. C. Dead. More than 22 years in the U. S. Army, fighting Indians and Cattle-thieves in the West. Later with his regt., 12th, storming El Caney. Died of blood-poisoning on way to U. S. from Philippines.

Jefferson, John W., Tenn. Lawyer. Died in California about twenty years ago.

Leary, Edgar, N. C. Dead. Killed in performance of duty as Sheriff in Texas.

Lewis, Richard H., N. C. Physician. Oculist and Aurist. Professor of Disease of the Eye and Ear, Savannah Medical College. The same in the Leonard Medical School at Raleigh. Prof. of Diseases of the Eye, and of Hygiene, Medical Department

U. N. C. Member State Board of Medical Examiners 1880-84. President State Medical Society 1891. Secretary and Treasurer of the State Board of Health 1892-1910. President of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America 1906. President American Public Health Association (U. S., Canada, Mexico and Cuba) 1908. Member for N. C. of the Legislative Council of the American Medical Association. Director State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Member School Committee of Raleigh township for twenty-five years. Trustee University of North Carolina, of St. Mary's School, and of St. Augustine Normal School at Raleigh.

Lindsay, E. Otho, N. C. Physician. Dead.

Livingston, J. Knox, Fla. Lawyer. Judge of County Court at Bennettsville, S. C. Member of S. C. Legislature many times.

Long, Daniel A., N. C. Minister. Doctor of Divinity. Lives at Graham, N. C. President of Graham Normal College, N. C. 1873-1880, and of Antioch College, Ohio, 1883-1899. C. S. A. Only ex-Confederate called to the presidency of a college north of Mason and Dixon's line.

McKay, Wilson J., N. C. Presbyterian Minister of prominence in South Carolina. President of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College for twenty years. At present Secretary of the same. He greatly regrets that its meeting at this time prevents his being with us. He lives at Sumter, S. C.

McKinne, David E., N. C. Merchant and Farmer. Director Eastern Hospital for the Insane. Captain C. S. A. Lives at Princeton.

Malloy, Alexander, N. C. Farmer. Dead.

Mitchell, Americus C., Ala. Farmer. Dead.

Moore, Levi J., N. C. Merchant and farmer. Lives at Kinston.

Noble, Stephen W., N. C. Captain C. S. A. Farmer. Dead.

Philips, John W., N. C. Farmer. Dead.

Powell, Joseph W., N. C. Junior Reserves C. S. A. Farmer. Dead.

Purcell, Wm. H., N. C. Died at Columbia, Ala.

Rankin, Joseph K., N. C. Was a Merchant in Charlotte, Now in Florida.

Reynolds, Charles A., N. C. Lives at Winston-Salem where he is Postmaster. Has been U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal revenue and Lieut. Gov. N. C.

Rives, James P., N. C. Truck and oyster farmer. Lives at Crittenden, Va.

Shaw, Henry M., N. C. Physician. Superintendent of Health of Currituck County many years.

Shorter, Reuben C., Ala. Lawyer. Dead.

Shorter, Wm. A., Ala. Lawyer (?) Dead.

Siler, Quintus P., Ala. Merchant. Dead.

Sloan, John D., Ala. Physician and Merchant in Alabama and Texas. Dead.

Smith, Isaac H., N. C. Farmer, near Scotland Neck.

Smith, James A., N. C. Baptist Minister. Lives at Wilmington, N. C. Now engaged in Evangelistic work. Ex-Confederate. One of the heroes at the "bloody gate" Fort Fisher. First Vice-President Fort Fisher Survivors' Association.

Speight, Richard H., N. C. Physician and farmer. Member of State Senate from Edgecombe three terms. Director of Central Hospital for the Insane and of the State's Prison. President State Farmers' Alliance. President State Tobacco Association. Junior Reserves C. S. A. Post Office Whitaker's R. F. D. No. 1. Father of twelve children, eleven living.

Winston, Geo. T., N. C. Educator. LL.D. Professor of Latin and German U. N. C. President of the same. President University of Texas. President A. & M. College of N. C. Retired on Carnegie Foundation with special Honor. Lives at Asheville.

Yellowley, James B., N. C. Lawyer. Madison, Miss. Member Legislature of Mississippi. Supervisor of Census.

The Class of 1885

Julien S. Mann President of the class of 1885 introduced Alex J. Feild, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Fellow Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Through the courtesy of the University and the flattering consideration of my classmates, I am permitted on this happy occasion to say a few words on behalf of the class of 1885.

After twenty-five years of varied endeavor in so many widely scattered fields, we have returned to-day to lay at the feet of our alma mater, our united tribute of love and loyalty; thankful to her for the large measure she has contributed to our success in life, and for our failures praying for that divinest of all human attributes, charity of judgment. To her we now pledge anew our fidelity, and reconsecrate to her service our best energies.

First and last there were sixty-eight members of the class of '85. Of these twenty-four graduated in that year, The others either did not graduate at all, or graduated with later classes. Of the twenty-four who graduated, twenty are still living. Most of them have married and are rearing families. But for the benefit of the young ladies in the audience, I will say that we still have a few old bachelors left whom we can recommend highly, and who can be had at a bargain.

Our class is scattered from New York to Texas and engaged in a great variety of callings and professions. As a rule they have been successful and reflect credit on themselves and the University. In the pulpit, in the halls of Congress and the councils of the State, on the bench and at the bar, in education, in medicine, in agriculture and in commerce; almost everywhere will be found members of the class of '85 moulding into the noble deeds of daily life the high ideals which they received while here.

We have with us to-day only seven of our class, but many others regret their absence, and have sent us messages of goodwill and fellowship. There are here

Julian S. Mann, the honored president of our class; a lawyer; twice a member of the General Assembly; for years superintendent of the State's prison, one of the State's most important institutions; now living in his native county of Hyde where he has large agricultural and business interests. He has served his State with conspicuous ability and in every relation of life, he has proven true; a Mann by name and every inch a man by nature.

A. D. Ward; a lawyer; once a member of the General Assembly; now practicing law in New Bern where he has risen to eminence at the bar and shown himself worthy in all respects to sit upon the bench.

A. H. Eller; a lawyer; trustee of the University; once a mem-

ber of the State Senate; treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company; Chairman of the Democratic Party in the State; successfully practicing his profession in Winston-Salem.

D. H. McNeill; a lawyer; after spending a number of years in Texas has returned to the best State in the Union, and is now engaged in farming in the grand old county of Cumberland.

E. T. Phillips, the accomplished editor of the *Freewill Baptist* at Ayden in Pitt county.

W. C. Riddick, filling with distinguished ability the chair of Mathematics in that splendid institution, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. In the witty address to which you have just listened, Dr. Winston claimed Professor Riddick for the class of 1870. We resent this; we did not inherit him from the class of '70, but did inherit him in our senior year from that honored institution of learning, Wake Forest College, and we have been proud to claim him as our own ever since.

And last, your speaker on this occasion; a lawyer; at present filling the position of private secretary to the Governor. Whatever distinction he may have failed to attain, he has achieved one in which he takes pride. In him the cycle of University usefulness is complete. He has a son here who is just completing with credit the junior year, being the first and only son of the class of 1885 to enter the University.

The following, though absent, have sent us their greetings to gladden this day.

Jesse Felix West, who is ornamenting the bench in Virginia, says he is dispensing justice with a lavish hand in "Old Virginia."

Silas A Holleman holds an important position in a large financial institution in Greensboro, but he still remembers those wonderful green plug hats, which we as sophomores wore.

R. W. Townsend has preached, taught school and farmed, and has gained more than local reputation as a poet. He lives at Raeford.

James A. Bryan is preaching in Alabama.

W. H. McElwee is engaged in manufacturing in Statesville.

J. R. Monroe is teaching in Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. S. Neal is living at Washington, N. C.; is a bridge engineer, and is building bridges in many places.

E. M. Foust writes from Baird, Texas, that after twelve years of teaching, four years in newspaper work, he is now successfully engaged in the lumber business.

E. G. Goodman is practicing medicine at El Paso, N. C., where he has also been very successful in business, being now a man of large means.

John Purcell, writing from Archer City, Texas, says he practiced law a while, was elected county judge, got a taste of politics and became thoroughly "gorged" with same. He now spends his time riding over his broad acres and is considered one of the wealthy men of the county.

A. W. Long, from the quiet shades of Princeton, N. J., where he is teaching, writes that he is too busy to come but not too busy to let his mind go back to the days and the friends of '85.

Some of those who graduated with us have sent us no message, but we somehow feel that they have not forgotten us. They are:

Marion Butler, who, after serving in the General Assembly and the United States Senate is now practicing law in Washington, D. C.; A. B. Hill is teaching school in Rockingham town; Geo. Howard is merchandising in Tarboro; Max Jackson is practicing medicine in Georgia; B. C. McIver is teaching in South Carolina; W. L. Norris is farming in Wake county; J. U. Newman is teaching at Elon College; W. D. Pollock is practicing law at Kinston.

Four of those who graduated with us laid down their burdens while it was yet morning, and have gone to their eternal rest; Solomon C. Weill, Ernest P. Mangum, Heber A. Latham, St. Leon Scull—all splendid men, full of courage and hope and promise—God rest them in peace!

What we see here to-day is in striking contrast with what we left here twenty-five years ago. They were lean years then. The State appropriation to the University was only $5,000 per annum. The shadows of a tragic past still hung over the institution. They were years full of privation and hardship, but they were years made noble by heroic fortitude and sublime faith. The days were dark and the struggle hard, but just before we finished our course a new flame was kindled and a new hope was born. In February 1885, the Legislature increased the annual appropriation to $20,-

000,—a very modest sum as we now measure State aid to higher education, but then it was phenomenal, and the news was received with the wildest joy. Great bonfires were lighted on the campus and the shadows of the sturdy old oaks danced in glee over the gray walls of these classic buildings to the merry music of the college bell. Speeches were made and songs were sung, and Dr. Battle, the President, on his return from Raleigh, was welcomed as a hero. He was met at the station by the students who drew his vehicle in triumph through the streets of the village.

The hope then born has grown into a settled policy, and to-day the annual appropriation is $101,000— and still it is far short of what it should be,—far short of what we hope and believe it soon will be. What the class of '85 can do to accomplish this hope will be cheerfully done; and we here and now pledge our earnest efforts to make the future of the University grander and more glorious by far than her illustrious past has been.

We would see the strong arm of the State thrown more completely around her, and we would see her drawn closer to the great heart of that people, who, in every crisis of their history have been found true. We would see her material equipment extended and her faculty increased. We would see the salaries of the professors sufficient to secure and retain the best talent; we would make these salaries commensurate with the services rendered, and adequate to exclude the professors from the class of dependents and make it unnecessary for them ever to seek or receive gratuities or pensions.

While the foundation of education is laid broad and deep in the primary and secondary schools—and we cannot overestimate their value—still it is in the college that the great school of citizenship is maintained; it is in the college that the thought of the State and the nation is moulded, and the policies of government are shaped. There is no more important station in life than that of the college professor, and what he has a right to demand and receive is adequate compensation for a noble and valuable service rendered; and no compensation is adequate which makes manhood a struggle and old age a burden. His plea should be for justice, not for mercy.

Through all these changing years we have carried with us an ideal for our alma mater. We have thought of her as a loving mother feeding her hungry children with the meat of truth and making them strong with the bread of knowledge. We have delighted to think of her as the patroness not only of learning, but likewise of liberty—liberty of conscience, liberty of citizenship, liberty of industry. We have been glad to think of her inspiring men to be free and training them to be relentless foes of tyranny everywhere—tyranny of religion seeking to bind the conscience of man; tyranny of government, laying heavy burdens on shoulders too weak to bear them; tyranny of commerce closing the door of opportunity and digging deeper the gulf between the rich and the poor.

And this ideal we would continue to cherish. Long may she live breathing the air of freedom; the slave to no single sect or special interest; responsible to no power under God, save the people of this great State, whose creature she is. Long live our alma mater; may her tribe increase. We have gratitude for her past, admiration for her present, and confidence in her future.

Class of 1900

There were present of the class of 1900, Allen J. Barwick, John R. Baggett, Wm. S. Bernard, John W. Hinsdale, John F. Plummer, Henry C. Reynolds, Chas. G. Rose, Chas. E. Thompson, Chas. W. Woodson, Graham Woodard.

The class held a private class meeting at 10:00 o'clock and outlined a policy by which the class might be of service to the University. It was determined first to make good the fund already raised in part for the publication of the Class Record for 1910, and to continue the publication of this Record every fifth year. The nucleus of a fund also was started to be applied to the needs of the University; the definite application of this fund however was postponed until the second class reunion which should be in 1915. Mr. Wm. S. Bernard was elected permanent class secretary and Mr. Allen J. Barwick associated with him, the two forming a committee empowered to choose a third member.

At the public exercises of the class in Gerrard Hall at 12:35,

the class Historian having failed to appear, Mr. Bernard made a short talk for the class, outlining its past and future work and pledging its loyalty and support to the University.

The Alumni Luncheon

At half after one, the doors of Commons Hall were thrown open to the alumni and guests of the University. The luncheon is one of the events most looked forward to by the alumni because of their interest in the matters discussed and because of the enthusiasm for the University there displayed. The *News and Observer* had the following to say in editorial comment:

"The Alumni dinner was one of the best in the history of the institution, in that it considered more seriously the needs of a modern university, taking pattern from the University of Wisconsin, which in many respects is the best State University of America. Dr. Charles Forster Smith, Professor of Greek in that University, who was the commencement orator, by request, spoke about that institution, the motto of which is "Service to the State." It was a sad thing to contrast the conditions of North Carolina's University with Wisconsin's in respect to equipment and endowment. The annual income of that institution is one and a half million dollars, whereas the income here is less than $150,000, or ten times less than that of the Western State, which is so much younger than North Carolina's. But it was good to hear the speaker's praise of the high character of the work done by this University and of its high place among the foremost of State Universities. The need of equipment and buildings is sore here, but in spite of comparative poverty the men who are taught here receive training that is equal to the best. With one-fourth of the annual appropriation that goes to the Wisconsin University, what great things could be wrought here!

"It was serious but there was plenty of fun and repartee to enliven the more serious consideration of the problems of putting this University in position to do what the people of the State wish it to do and what it must do, if it shall measure up to the place where faculty, alumni, and all believers in education wish it to occupy. Ex-President Winston was toast-master and it was diffi-

cult to tell whether he was at his best when he spoke eloquently for the greater university or had the company laughing at his witty references to the speakers.

"President Venable has won popular confidence in North Carolina because he has always been frank with the people, maintained here a high standard and has shown wisdom and equipoise. The growth of the University—the enrollment this year is 870—has brought him and the authorities face to face with a grave problem. There are 870 men to be housed and taught and only 320 can be accomodated in the dormitories owned by the University. The others find rooms in private homes, fraternity houses and they are crowded to overflowing. In his address to the alumni Dr. Venable dwelt upon the necessity of a larger growth and development in such a way as put the matter upon the hearts of all who heard him. He spoke not alone for the University, he said, but as well for the other State educational institutions whose needs are common. It was in the spirit of a leader who glories in what has been done, but is so oppressed by the greater duties just ahead that he feels the burden and yearns for the larger field so as to make all see the fields white to the harvest. He regards this as a crisis in the history of North Carolina's University. Other States are pouring money into their universities while the income here compels the devoted teachers to labor with inadequate compensation and makes it difficult to replace scholars attracted elsewhere with the men of the highest gifts. College professors in the West get double what North Carolina pays and yet this institution has held a dozen of its best men whose love and loyalty causes them to prefer to stay here on smaller salaries than go elsewhere for larger sums. The State must deal more liberally with the University—and much more liberally—if it is to give it the same chance for growth and enlarged usefulness that other States are giving to their universities. I wish every man in the State could have heard Dr. Venable's sincere and frank and plain, and therefore eloquent, statement and plea.

"Governor Kitchin followed and was at his best in the dinner as he was also in his address to the graduates. Many said that address was the best address Governor Kitchin has made since he

became chief executive. At the dinner he spoke at some length and strongly in favor of such bond issues as would give ample equipment for all the State's educational institutions and the necessary enlargement to accomodate the increasing number of youth who are seeking the advantages offered. The Governor pointed out that the State had issued $500,000 of bonds to increase the accomodations at the hospitals, and he argued the same policy should be pursued toward the State's chief educational institutions. His position was warmly approved and his speech was punctuated with applause.

"Other addresses at the dinner were on 'The Need of Equipment,' by Josephus Daniels; on 'The Need of Money to Compensate Professors Properly,' by Dr. R. H. Lewis; and on 'The Need of a Better School of Education,' by State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, who made a most earnest address along that line—an address that later bore fruit when the trustees enlarged the Department of Education."

Several hundred were in attendance at the luncheon and there was much interest displayed in all the speeches. Colonel Kenan called on Dr. Geo. T. Winston to act as toastmaster and he presided in his well-known and unique way. As always he was full of joke and anecdote.

President Venable made his annual report to the alumni, speaking of the needs of the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the State Normal and Industrial College which he grouped as the State's University. He was followed by Governor Kitchin who made a very eloquent speech discussing these needs. He declared that the State should issue bonds for the full equipment of the University and the other educational institutions. He called attention to the policy of individuals and business corporations in employing their credit for expansion and advocated a like policy for the State. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Dr. Charles Forster Smith of the University of Wisconsin then described the attitude of Wisconsin towards the University. He was followed by Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh who made an earnest plea for adequate salaries for the faculty of the University. Mr.

Josephus Daniels of Raleigh spoke on the need of equipment and Dr. James Y. Joyner closed the speaking with an impassioned appeal to the alumni and trustees to enable the University to train more men to teach in North Carolina.

The Inter-Society Debate

In the evening the annual debate between representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies took place in Gerrard Hall with Governor Kitchin presiding. The judges were A. D. Ward, of New Bern, Whitehead Kluttz, of Salisbury, and Francis D. Winston, of Windsor. The query was "Resolved, That the United States Government should establish a central bank." The debate was hotly contested. The judges gave the decision to the negative.

The first speaker on the affirmative was Mr. G. W. Thompson of the Di Society. He pointed out the great anomaly of a paralyzing panic in a time of great prosperity and laid its blame at the door of our decentralized banking system. He proposed as a remedy the establishment of a central bank. The centralization of the banking system he declared to be in harmony with our democratic form of government and our banking system. Banking he showed to be both local and national in nature. The local functions of the bank provides for the local needs of each community. The national functions are ineffective on account of the lack of a central head to adjust the general currency to the local needs. Without a central bank each isolated bank is powerless before a panic. With a central bank the vast army of these banks can present a united front to that enemy—the panic.

The first speaker on the negative was Mr. E. W. Turlington of the Phi Society. He said in substance:

The United States government is a democratic government, a mutual organization of free individuals. As such, its function is to operate public business and to supervise private business. Banking is a private business, which private individuals can, will, and ought to do. Our government can, therefore, only supervise it. To establish a central bank is both to enter the banking business

and to direct it; we have here the double inconsistency of an organization competing with its members and dictating their activities. To establish a central bank, further, as the center of a compulsory and superimposed organization of the bankers is to violate the life principle of strong organization, which is growth and inward strength gathering.

Mr. C. L. Williams of the Di closed for the affirmative. He showed the inadequacy of the present financial system and showed the adequacy of the central bank to meet the needs of the system.

The central bank through governmental control and private ownership combines safety and confidence. Through properly secured credit notes it provides for needed elasticity and safe currency, by regulation of the discount rate it prevents panics and gives stability to private enterprise. By acting as the governmental fiscal agent it maintains proper relations between the banks and the treasury and prevents money hoarding. Lastly by acting as a banker's bank, as a supplement, the central bank unifies American banks and protects all commercial activity from imminent danger of financial spasms.

The second speaker on the negative was Mr. W. F. Taylor of the Phi Society. His argument was: The great agitation that has recently come about in behalf of a central bank is unjustifiable. Its advocates base their plea upon the ground that we have had panics, and say that such a bank is the proper remedy. But after analyzing the true cause of panics we find they are periodic in their occurrence and are really psychological phenomena. They are not the result of our banking system. A central bank therefore, is not necessary to prevent panics, and further because it will not cure the evils of our present system.

Not only is this true, but a government central bank in the United States is impracticable. The absence of branch-banking is an insuperable obstacle. Our country is too large, and the authorities in Washington could not know the currency needs of the country as well as the local bankers. There is great danger of such a bank becoming involved in politics and finally such a high degree of financial centralization will not be acceptable to the American people.

TUESDAY, MAY 31

The one hundred and fifteenth commencement was brought to a close by the graduating exercises in Memorial Hall. At half past ten in the morning the academic procession, consisting of the faculty, the graduating classes, the guests of the University, and the alumni and trustees, formed before the Alumni Building, and marched to Memorial Hall.

The four members of the Senior class chosen to deliver orations were L. C. Kerr, H. E. Stacy, J. H. Boushall, and J. H. Johnston. Mr. Kerr was unable, through illness, to deliver his oration. The Mangum medal was won by Mr. Stacy whose subject was "The State in the Larger Life of the Nation."

President Venable then introduced Dr. Charles Forster Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, who made the graduating address. The following synopsis is drawn from the newspapers:

Culture in Reading

"When John Bright went to Oxford to receive an honorary degree, they took him to a point where he could look down on

'That sweet city with her dreaming spires.'

Rousing himself at length from a reverie, he exclaimed, 'How beautiful it would be to be eighteen years again and coming here to study!' We that are of middle age or older, can sympathize with the feeling of the great English orator. Could I turn back to seventeen or eighteen I would surely enter college once more, and I would study hard, as I did before; but I would read far more. I would buy and keep on hand as many as possible of the great works in literature, as well as my text-books. I would have the great poets and prose writers close at hand, where I could reach up and take them down whenever the humor to read came on. We should all make friendships with great authors early in life, and we can form intimate friendships with great authors only when we own them. And the best and greatest books even a poor student may own. President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, said once to the students there that, though he worked his way through college and was probably poorer than any student in his audience, he saved money enough in his freshman year at Ann Harbor to

buy a dozen good books in general literature, and had read them—and he well added that he was prouder of nothing in his career than of that fact. I am sure that one hundred dollars judiciously expended will buy cheap but fair editions of the few very greatest books of the world, far more than can be read in a college course, and more than can be digested in a life-time—and one hundred dollars surely the poorest student could save in four years.

"I have long observed that those who win conspicuous success in life, especially in literary lines, are usually great readers in youth. What could be more natural? The growing boy eats a great deal; if his mind is always hungry, he will read a great deal. I love to recall, and I love to tell students, that Thomas Carlyle went to Edinburgh University with the ambition to read all the books in the library, and actually began the task with the first alcove, first shelf. He soon found that he had undertaken the impossible, of course; but the very thought of it was proof that a new sort of youth had come to Edinburgh.

"Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie was right when he said that it was the reading man in college who, as a rule, accomplishes most in the world. There was in his day a little group of seven students at Williams College who used to read together. What became of them? They are now H. W. Mabie, editor of the *Outlook*; the late Henry Loomis Nelson, sometime editor of *Harper's Weekly*; G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; F. L. Stetson, the great New York lawyer; President Dale of Hawaii, and two judges.

"Of all the smaller colleges of the United States Williams has turned out most literary men, and doubtless the best explanation of this fact is the reading habit that has long characterized this college that is nestled amid the Berkshire hills. With what pleasure I remember the Williams sophomore (of only moderate scholastic rank) who told me one day that he and a classmate were in the habit of reading Emerson together twice a week and that they had just finished all of his works. Think of it! All of Emerson read before the end of the sophomore year. Lowell tells us how he and other mature men used to walk out to Cambridge after Emerson's Boston lectures, in the frosty night, with their souls lifted into the higher ether, hardly aware that their feet were treading

common earth. Wise is the student who reads the great authors while in college. He does not thereby lose time from his studies, but gains time for them; it refreshes, stimulates, strengthens his mind, and he returns to his task with a snap and energy of intellect that accomplishes more in less time.

"'What brought you to Harvard?' President Eliot asked me in 1874. 'I thought perhaps', he added, 'it might have been Harvard's success in making literary men. Did you know that three-fourths of the leading literary men of America are Harvard men?' The best explanation of this fact is, the reading habit that used to characterize our oldest institutions of learning.

"The truth of Mr. Mabie's remark about the reading men of college being the most successful afterwards is true of Wisconsin. There one Greek letter fraternity used to have the reputation of studying harder and reading more than any other. It has now six professors in our faculty and several elsewhere. Our present president entered freshman at the University thirty-five years ago with advanced standings sufficient to have enabled him to graduate in three years; but he was a country boy; had never had access to a good library, and now was his opportunity. He wisely determined to read more and graduate in four years. I once asked the honor man of the class of 1885 if general reading was common in his day. 'Not very common,' he answered; 'but Fred Turner used to read.' I remember that President Adams told me in 1894 when he called me to Wisconsin, that he should probably find it harder to keep Professor Turner than any man in the faculty. His fear proved correct; for one after another, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Stanford and California tried to secure him, and now Harvard has got him.

"But the student's conscience may be in the way when it is a question of getting the best from reading. 'I would love to read,' he said, with a sigh, 'but I have no leisure, my studies take up all my time.' 'But my dear fellow,' I replied, 'you will never have so much leisure to do both things as at college—study and read.' If we could only learn early 'the art of right reading!' There is creative reading as well as creative writing. Emerson said, 'You can keep bad company in books with the same ill effects as in life.'

"How shall we choose our books! Which are the best, the indispensable books? We are at least safe if we cultivate especially the great authors on whom the world has set its seal. 'I would say, as a good general rule,' wrote Dr. Arnold to a pupil, 'never read the works of any ordinary man except on scientific matters, or when they contain simple matters of facts.' The great authors are touchstones on which the worth of others can be tested. I love to tell the experience of a graduate student of mine at Madison. He was not well and the doctor required him to keep in bed, but allowed him to read as much as he pleased. Among other books he read the Count of Monte Christo—a great book in its way; then, as he finished, he happened to pick up Homer's Odyssey, and read, in the Greek, the whole of the sixth book. 'I could have shouted for joy,' he told me the next morning; 'I knew that was literature!' An experience of mine with another of the world's greatest books comes to my mind. I said at a library club, when called upon for my views about Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' that I had really no right to say anything, because I had never read Gibbon clear through. After the meeting a famous book editor said to me: 'You take things too seriously. I have never read Gibbon through. Nobody does nowadays; there is not time for it; there are too many other things to read.' But that did not prove anything. He ought to have been ashamed, as I was, to confess that he had not read all of Gibbon. Why that is the book Emerson calls an education in itself. Thomas Carlyle read the twelve volumes of Gibbon in twelve successive days at Kirkcaldy, and he re-read the whole of it in the last three years of his life. Surely if we must economize in our reading, Gibbon is not the author to save time on.

"We are apt to think, too, that the great books are for the elect only, and do not appeal to the masses; but some experiments that have been made tell a different story. The year after Thomas Carlyle's death a six-penny edition of 'Sartor Resartus' was brought out. It is one of his greatest, yet certainly his least popular work; but 72,000 copies were speedily sold in Great Britain alone. Who bought them? Certainly the masses, for people of means and culture do not buy six-penny editions of the great authors. Mr. W.

T. Stead tried a few years ago, in his issue of good literature, for the masses a penny edition of the selections from Matthew Arnold's poems, and 200,000 copies were sold in six months, and Mr. Stead received cordial letters from people who had never before heard of Arnold.

"Professor Jewett's constant advice to his pupils was to keep always on hand a good biography. I used to hear that advice from Dr. Carlisle at Wofford before I knew anything of Jewett. I am sure it is the best advice for young men. Read biography. Thence comes help, impulse, inspiration. To read a good biography of a great man is as interesting as any novel, the most fascinating form of history. To Carlyle, indeed, history was but an infinite series of great biographies. 'The finest contributions made to the streams of literature in the nineteenth century,' said Mr. Godkin, 'consists in the biographies which have poured from the English press. * * * * What success England has achieved during the past century has been largely due to the frequency with which these biographies have been placed before the youth of the nation.'

"But if I could turn back to that period—freshman class at college—I would above all cultivate a love of poetry. Now I envy the college student who already loves not only Tennyson, but also Keats and Shelley and Coleridge, Matthew Arnold and Browning and Wordsworth! It was Scott's verse that first attracted me to poetry. In the summer vacation following my freshman year I read 'Marmion', 'Lady of the Lake', 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' I doubt if any other poetry makes as direct an appeal to boys and girls as do 'Marmion' and the 'Lady of the Lake.' I have outgrown my first enthusiasm for Scott's poetry, i. e., I love other poetry better; and I have no doubt it is because my taste has improved. But I owe an immense debt to Scott's poetry; and his novels I shall never in any sense outgrow, I am sure. 'Have you lately read' 'The Heart of Midlothian?' Bishop Hoss wrote me last winter. 'The last time I went over it I got a fresh sense of the majestic purity of Scott's genius. He handles the delicate aspects of social life, and deals with the flagrant of human sins, yet always so as to give one piteous horror of all wrong doing.'

"For some years I practically neglected poetry. Great prose

appealed to me. Then at any time when I was under a great stress of sorrow I read Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' That opened to me a new world in literature. From the 'In Memoriam' I read or re-read pretty much of all of Tennyson; I became a devotee of Keats and a worshipper of Wordsworth; I like Coleridge and Shelley and Browning; I am devoted to Matthew Arnold; and I have hailed with delight a new star in the firmament of English poetry—Stephen Phillips. My favorite time for reading great poetry is after breakfast, when my mind is freshest and my powers at their best. Sometimes I wake in the morning with a craving for a certain poem or a kind of poetry, and, if I am wise, I steal time before going to my classes and gratify the impulse to read. That sort of thing feeds my soul. It helps me to love and know Greek poetry better. I have owed to it, in Wordsworth's words:

> 'In hours of weariness sensations sweet,
> Felt in the blood and felt along the heart;
> And passing even into my purer mind,
> With tranquil restoration.'

"My love of poetry has come to stay, I think. One Sunday morning, fourteen years ago, I read for the first time Tennyson's remark that the love of Milton's 'Lycidas' is the supreme test of poetic good taste. I had read 'Lycidas', of course, and even studied the poem under Prof. Child at Harvard; but I would be ashamed to confess how long it had been since I had read 'Lycidas'. That very morning I took down my old college copy of the poem — took it down with fear and trembling lest I might fail in Tennyson's test. I read two lines, and then I could have shouted for joy. I knew that it was not simply good, but great poetry. I read it with unalloyed delight to the end, and I have read it since twenty, perhaps forty times. Then I realized the truth of Prof. Calvin Thomas' remark: 'He who would understand the great poets must e'en study and grow older.'

"Some twenty years ago a friend of mine, editor of a church paper, then about fifty, went to Europe for a year and a half, and when he returned home came straight to see me and spent the day. He was not exactly a fluent man, but that day

his tongue seemed loose at both ends. He had read 'Dante' in the original thirteen times. He brought other treasures back as the result of his long study abroad, but there was the treasure above all price. He lived some eight or nine years longer, and went on with his editing. But he kept reading Dante. After his sudden death I met an acquaintance who had seen him shortly before the end. 'He was still reading Dante no doubt,' I said. 'Did he tell you how many times he had read him?' 'Yes, forty-five times!'

"Does some one object that poetry is not 'practical'? True we can not make a living by reading, perhaps not even by writing great poetry. Wordsworth said that for years his poetry 'did not bring him in enough money to buy his shoe-strings.' But that same poetry has made him immortal, the third in the royal line of great English poets. Milton sold the copyright of 'Paradise Lost' for five pounds, 'not', as Lord Camden beautifully said, 'because he thought that that was the value of it. He knew its price was immortality, and that posterity would pay it. And he is the second in the royal line of great British poets. But 'practical' or not, we cannot live the higher life without great poetry. It is food and drink for the soul. It lifts, it refines, it sweetens, it consoles. 'Whatever your occupation may be', said Professor Charles Elliot Norton, 'and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for the refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.' 'Poetry is its own exceeding great reward', said Coleridge. 'Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds,' said Shelley. 'The great poets whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world,' exclaimed Tennyson. The best word on the reading of poetry seems to me to be Matthew Arnold's essay on 'The Study of Poetry.' 'It never will lose supremacy,' he says; 'currency and supremacy are insured to it, not indeed by the world's deliberate and conscious choice, but by something far deeper — by the instinct of self-preservation in humanity.' "

At the conclusion of the address President Venable made the following announcements:

Promotions

Marvin H. Stacy, A. M. Professor of Civil Engineering.

James F. Royster, Ph.D. Professor of English.

Thomas F. Hickerson, A. M., B. S. Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

Appointments

Parker H. Dagget, who has been filling the place made vacant by the resignation of Professor Latta, has been elected Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Charles W. Bain, graduate of the University of Virginia, and for a number of years professor in the University of South Carolina, has been elected Professor of Greek to succeed Dr. Eben Alexander.

Robert A. Hall, University of Nashville; Ph.D. University of Chicago, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Clemson College, will fill the place of Prof. Wheeler for the session 1910-11.

Guy R. Clements, A. B. Hiram College, A. M. University of Chicago, graduate student at Harvard, Instructor in Mathematics at Williams College, Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard University, will take up the work of Dr. Henderson during his year's leave of absence.

George B. Viles, A. B. and A. M. Harvard, Ph.D. Cornell, Associate Professor of German, University of Ohio, will take charge of the classes of Professor Toy during his absence.

Nominations of Instructors, Fellows and Assistants

Mathematics: J. M. Costner, T. R. Eagles, Instructors. J. W. Lasley, Jr., Fellow.

Geology: W. H. Fry, Instructor. C. A. Vogler, Assistant.

Anatomy: G. A. Wheeler, Assistant.

Zoology: O. W. Hyman, L. L. Turlington, Assistants.

Botany: J. A. McKay, Assistant.

Chemistry: C. S. Venable, Toch Fellow. T. P. Nash, Jr., W. L. Jeffries, R. L. Hunter and C. W. Williard, Assistants.

Physics: V. L. Chrisler, Instructor, A. L. Feild, G. W. Thompson, J. T. Dobbins, Assistants.

Histology: W. Wyatt, Robert Drane, Assistants.

Latin: E. W. Turlington, Assistant.

German: Cyrus Hogue, Assistant.

Library: Miss Randolph Archer, Assistant Librarian. G. T. Whitley, J. M. Reeves, Fellows. F. N. Cox, I. Harding Hughes, E. C. Ward, Assistants.

Medals, Prizes, Fellowships and Certificates

The William Cain medal in Mathematics, G. C. Mann; the Harris prize in Anatomy, J. P. Jones; the Eben Alexander prize in Greek, E. W. Turlington; the Worth prize in Philosophy, J. I. Reece; the Early English Text Society prize, S. R. Carrington; the Henry R. Bryan prize in Law, R. N. McNeely; prizes in N. C. Colonial History, first, J. R. Nixon; second, S. F. Teague; the Toch fellowship in Chemistry, C. S. Venable; the W. J. Bryan prize in Political Science, J. D. Eason, Jr.; the Ben Smith Preston cup, B. D. Stephenson; the Bingham prize in Debate, E. W. Turlington; the Mangum medal in Oratory, H. E. Stacy.

Elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1910: E. W. Turlington, A. L. Feild, R. L. Deal, W. A. Dees, W. T. Joyner, J. A. McKay, G. C. Mann, H. M. Solomon, W. F. Taylor, G. W. Thompson.

Certificates: English, L. A. Brown, S. R. Carrington; French, R. C. Dellinger, O. W. Hyman, J. H. Johnston, R. S. McNeill, A. R. Morgan; German, L. A. Brown, J. H. Johnston; Greek, E. S. DeLaney; History, J. R. Nixon, H. V. P. Vreeland; Latin, Frank Hough, O. W. Hyman, R. A Urquhart; Pedagogy, C. C. Garrett, J. A. Leitch, Jr., O. A. Hamilton; Zoology, S. Coopersmith, O. W. Hyman, L. F. Turlington.

Governor Kitchin to Graduating Class

President Venable then turned to Governor Kitchin who sat by him on the rostrum and asked him to address the graduating class. It is greatly to be regretted that the speech cannot be given in full. The following is one of the press notices:

"Governor Kitchin responded and delivered a masterly address, which was fraught with good, sound, and pure advice, coming

from an experienced man to those inexperienced and just about to enter the arena where life's great struggle is daily enacted.

"Governor Kitchin stated that character would carry a man through the world successfully, even though he lacks all other qualities; that a good, sound, strong and determined character would keep leading a man away from the snares and pitfalls, strewn along life's pathway eager for a victim; that character would fight off temptation, and bring a man out of the trial smiling and triumphant. He besought the members of the graduating class to grasp in death-clutch good strong character, free from evil, if they would always come out victorious throughout life.

"Governor Kitchin's talk was strong, vibrated with feeling and interest and was one of the best heard on the Hill for many years."

Degrees in Course

The conferring of degrees in course then occurred, the candidates being presented by Dean Edward Kidder Graham:

Bachelors of Arts

Lenoir Thomas Avery, Michael Seth Beam, John Heck Boushall, Levi Ames Brown, Edwin Wall Bryant, Sterling Ruffin Carrington, Samuel Coopersmith, Harvey Oscar Craver, William Arthur Darden, Ernest Stanhope DeLaney, Russell Conway Dellinger, Robert Drane, Joseph Daniel Eason, William Rufus Edmonds, James Alphonso Everett, John Broadhurst Farrior, Baxter Lee Fentress, William Haigler Ferguson, Edward Lee Franck, William Henry Fry, Cecil Clark Garrett, Adolphus Barte Greenwood, John Amos Guion, Oscar Alexander Hamilton, William Penn Henly, James Albert Highsmith, Orren William Hyman, William Lewis Jeffries, Joseph Henry Johnston, Ernest Jones, James Noah Joyner, Langdon Chevis Kerr, John Wayne Lasley, Jr., John Archdale Leitch, Jr., Orin Cottrell Lloyd, Robert Strange McNeill, Donald Conroy McRae, Yutaka Minakuchi, Albert Rufus Morgan, Thomas Palmer Nash, Jr., Joseph Robert Nixon, James Southerland Patterson, Nixon Sandy Plummer,

William Hoke Ramsaur, John Mercer Reeves, Charles Oakley Robinson, William Blount Rodman, Jr., David Bryan Sloan, William Marvin Snider, Carroll Baxter Spencer, Horace Edney Stacy, Leon Gladstone Stevens, Samuel Bradley Stroup, David Lindsay Struthers, Benjamin Franklin Taylor, Lewis Nathaniel Taylor, Dossey Battle Teague, Samuel Farris Teague, Hugh Alexander Thompson, Lee Franklin Turlington, Richard Alexander Urquhart, Charles Scott Venable, John Manning Venable, Harold Van Pelt Vreeland, Edgar Strickland Welborn, Ivey Willis, Adolphus Harrison Wolfe.

Presented by Dean Charles Herty:

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

Louis DeKeyser Belden.

Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering

Francisco Virgilio Fuentes, David Samuel Harris, Daniel Raymond Kramer, Leon McCulloch, Marcos Salvador Rodriguez, Thomas Duncan Rose, Daniel McGregor Williams.

Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering

Elden Bayley.

Presented by Dean Lucius Polk McGehee:

Bachelors of Law

Francis Eugene Hester, Robert Ney McNeely, James Franklin Spruill, Ph.B., 1909.

Presented by Dean Edward Vernon Howell:

Graduates in Phermacy

Henry Moody Gaddy, John Edward Murray, Miguel Alberto Porro, Luther Wyatt Richardson, Robert Theodore Upchurch, M. D., Walter Rodwell White.

Presented by Dean Charles Lee Raper:

Masters of Arts

Fred Lee Blythe, Percy Glydon Gunter, Yutaka Minakuchi,

Eugene Joseph Newell, Joseph Isaac Reece.

Master of Science

Virgil Clayton Pritchett.

Presented by Dean Hubert Ashley Royster:

Doctors of Medicine

George Speight Barbee, Mordecai Lee Barefoot, Arthur Edward Brides, Alton Cook Campbell, Oscar Eason, William LeRoy Fleming, George Wesley Gentry, Charles Fortune Gold, James Madison Harper, Joseph Robert Hester, William Drexter Moser, Adolfo Bartolome Rodriguez, Jesse Armed Strickland, Amos Monroe Wooten.

THE CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES

The recipients of honorary degrees were then presented by Charles Lee Raper.

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Kemp Plummer Battle, of the class of 1849; President of the University of North Carolina, 1876-1891; Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, 1891-1907; author of the 'History of the University of North Carolina'; distinguished for long and efficient service and for a charm of personality most remarkable."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Julius Isaac Foust, of the class of 1890; Superintendent of Schools in Wilson and Goldsboro for a number of years; Professor of Pedagogy in the State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina, 1900-1906; President of the State Normal and Industrial College since 1906; a capable teacher and a skilled educational administrator."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Edward Joseph Hale, of the class of 1860; a major in the Army of the Confederate States; editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* for many years; a delegate, five times, to the Democratic National Convention; United States Consul to Manchester, England, 1885-1889; an expert advocate of canal transportation; dis-

tinguished for many acts of service."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Thomas Hume, a minister of the gospel; Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of North Carolina, 1885-1902; Professor of English Literature in the University of North Carolina, 1902-1907; a teacher and a preacher in whose mind the beautiful always rules with transcendent power."

"Mr. President, I have the honor to prssent for the degree of Doctor of Laws, George Tayloe Winston, Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina, 1875-1891; President of the University of North Carolina, 1891-1896; President of the University of Texas, 1896-1899; President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1899-1908; a teacher and an educational administrator of marked vigor and power."

The pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Richard W. Hogue closed the exercises.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES

THE UNIVERSITY'S FORWARD STEP

The chief need in North Carolina to-day is more trained male teachers. The time was when, except for the few born teachers like Bingham and Horner and like men with less reputation, teaching was not a profession, but merely a stepping stone to something else. This was necessary because the short school term and shorter pay made it necessary for men to go into other callings to earn a support. There has been a change in this, and there is a demand now for men to teach eight or nine months at compensations that are fair, considering the incomes in the communities in which the teachers are employed. The pay is on the increase and the terms are lengthening. There has been a gap between the public school and the college in most communities. The old time academies, except those that draw patronage from a wide area, have passed away. There never were, and never will be, better schools than those academies in which an old-fashioned scholar taught for the love of teaching. Happy the boy and fortunate who was trained in such a school by the "old-timers." But the big "old-timers" in the school room were rare, and comparatively few boys and girls sat at their feet. With universal education, schooling has come to be of necessity a function of the State, and until recently the State had little conception beyond the "three R's" of its duty, giving a very short school term and making scant provision for this University and other like institutions of learning. Judging by contrast, the State has made rapid strides in recent years. Judging by comparison with what other States have done, this State is still far behind in its duty. During the past few years over two hundred county High Schools have been established in the State and there is an increasing demand for trained male teachers to man these most important schools. There is a demand, too, for men as teachers in the graded and other public schools. No man can teach a child half as well as a woman and I know

women who can teach large boys as well as men. But there is a deep-seated belief with most people that a boy over thirteen needs a man to teach him or to be at the head of the school. This belief makes the demand for more male teachers. The demand for men in the schools is greater than the supply of trained teachers. Of course there are young men of talent glad to get positions as stepping-stones to some other profession, but the high schools and other schools need men who have chosen teaching as a profession and who have been trained to teach. This demand the University and some other colleges have been meeting in part but not fully. The trustees yesterday determined to increase the faculty in its School of Education and meet this pressing need. It will train graduates and make provision for those who have time to take only a shorter college course to the end that the public schools will have the best equipped and best trained teachers for the youth of the State in our rural and town public schools and in our graded schools. It is the purpose of the trustees to strengthen and enlarge the School of Education here and to seek the co-operation of all who are interested in this most important forward step. State Superintendent Joyner is happy in the step taken and believes the State should make the school for education here the biggest department of the University so that it may send out the teachers who are needed. "The laborers are few while the harvest is great." The State has provided liberally and wisely in giving this instruction to women who wish to teach, at Greensboro, and at Greenville, but this State has not made the provision for the education of male teachers that is sorely needed and which it must make if it does its duty by the public schools in the State. The forward step thus taken will grow into a department here that will be of the greatest value in the new educational life of the State.—*News and Observer.*

ALUMNI REGISTERED AT COMMENCEMENT 1910

1849: Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1854: R. H. Battle, Raleigh, N. C.; 1857: Robert Bingham, Asheville, N. C.; John W. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C.; Thomas S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C.; 1860: R. A. Bullock, Vance county, N. C.; T. W. Davis, Raleigh, N. C.; W. A. Graham, Raleigh, N. C.; Charles Haigh, Fayetteville, N. C.; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.; R. P. Howell, Goldsboro, N. C.; Farquard Smith, Harnett county, N. C.; John H. Thorpe, Rocky Mount, N. C.; 1866: Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; 1868: William H. S. Burgwyn, Weldon, N. C.; A. W. Graham, Oxford, N. C.; 1869: John W. Fries, Winston-Salem, N. C.; 1870: Charles A. Cook, Muskogee, Okla.; N. M. Ferebee, Oxford, N. C.; Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.; Daniel A. Long, Graham, N. C.; D. E. McKinne, Princeton, N. C.; H. M. Shaw, Shawboro, N. C.; J. A. Smith, Wilmington, N. C.; Richard H. Speight, Whitakers, N. C.; 1879: James S. Manning, Durham, N. C.; John M. Manning, Durham, N. C.; Francis D. Winston, Windsor, N. C.; 1881: James Y. Joyner, Raleigh. N. C.; M. C. S. Noble, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1882: Collier Cobb, Chapel Hill, N. C.; William B. Rodman, Charlotte, N. C.; 1883: A. A. Kluttz, Chapel Hill, N. C.; George A. Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Ira T. Turlington, Smithfield, N. C.; 1884: Samuel M. Gattis, Hillsboro, N. C.; 1885: Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; A. H. Eller, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Alex. J. Feild, Raleigh, N. C.; D. H. McNeill, Vass, N. C.; J. S. Mann, Middleton, N. C.; E. T. Phillips, Ayden, N. C,; A. D. Ward, New Bern, N. C.; 1886: J. Bryan Grimes, Raleigh, N. C.; I. H. Manning, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1887: Lucius P. McGehee, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1889: John S. Hill, Durham, N. C.; Junius Parker, Morristown, N. J.; W. S. Roberson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1890: Victor S. Bryant, Durham, N. C.; W. T. Whitsett, Burlington, N. C.; 1891: Charles S. Mangum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; A. H. Patterson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1892: Walter Murphy, Salisbury, N. C.; 1894: L. J. Moore, New Bern, N. C.; 1895: F. B. McKinne, Louisburg, N. C.; Thomas D. Warren, New Bern, N. C.; 1896: William R.

Webb, Bell Buckle, Tenn.; 1898: E. K. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Charles T. Whedbee, Hertford, N. C.; 1899: Henry M. London, Pittsboro, N. C.; Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill. N. C.; H. M. Wagstaff, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1900: William S. Bernard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Allen J. Barwick, Raleigh, N. C.; J. F. Plummer, Salisbury, N. C.; Charles G. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. E. Thompson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Graham Woodard, Wilson, N. C.; Charles W. Woodson, Salisbury, N C.; 1901: R. O. E. Davis, Washington, D. C.; William de B. McNider, Chapel Hill, N. C.; B. S. Skinner, Durham, N. C.; A. E. Woltz, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1902: Mrs. R. O. E. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Whitehead Kluttz, R. A. Merritt, Greensboro, N. C.; 1903: R. P. Reade, Durham, N. C.; N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1904: T. F. Hickerson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1905: Walter Clark, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; J. C. Hines, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Ben Lassiter, Oxford, N. C.; Kemp P. Nixon, Lincolnton, N. C.; J. B. Robertson, Burlington, N. C.; J. K. Wilson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; 1906: John A. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.; V. L. Stephenson, Charlotte, N. C.; 1907: E. McK. Highsmith, Wallace, N. C.; Hampden Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. H. Hughes, New York City; Bennet Perry, Henderson, N. C.; John L. Hathcock, Raleigh, N. C.; 1908: W. M. Oates, Tarboro, N. C.; E. C. Ruffin, Whitakers, N. C.; Snowden Singletary, Clarkton, N. C.; W. C. Woodard, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.; 1909: H. F. Boatwright, Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Costner, Raleigh, N. C.; O. J. Coffin, Asheboro, N. C.; W. M. Gaddy, Red Springs, N. C.; Frank Graham, Charlotte, N. C.; Bruce H. Lewis, Richmond, Va.; G. O. Rogers, Graham, N. C.

DR. EBEN ALEXANDER

L. A. Brown

The *old school* faculty of the University is passing. The institution and the place, Chapel Hill, are passing, one by one, the milestones which mark the departure from the days of quiet dignity and the pursuit of culture for its own sake and the advent into a time of hurry and crowds and modernism. With its remarkable growth the University has attained an increased usefulness and importance, but along with this comes a change of atmosphere, an age when learning is desired as a means rather than an end. The past four years which have brought the loss of Dr. Kemp Plummer Battle, Dr. Thomas Hume, Professor Joshua Gore, Judge James Cameron MacRae and, very lately, Dr. Eben Alexander draw the dividing line between the classic and the modern, and the transition from the Old Chapel Hill to the New. But *post bellum* alumni, although rejoicing in the broadened usefulness of *alma mater*, will nevertheless pause to sigh at recollection of the Old Chapel Hill and the old order that is passing, that even now exists only in memory.

Age has caused the retirement of two of these beloved men, but the Reaper too, has not been idle, and recently, suddenly, long before his time, he claimed that one who was more deeply loved than any other professor has ever been in Chapel Hill. Without Dr. Alexander, the old college town will never seem quite the same. His quiet figure and gentle voice and kindly eye fitted into the scenes of the campus and the life of the University. His death takes away a typical personage of the Chapel Hill that ere long will be no more.

Dr. Alexander was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 9th day of March 1851. He came of a family famous in Tennessee for generations of men of culture and valuable attainment. His mother's father had been the author of the first constitution of the

State of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather was for five years a member of the National Congress. His mother's family included members of the state and national legislative bodies. An Alexander was a pioneer in the territory of Tennessee before she became a state. The founder of the city of Knoxville was James White, his mother's grandfather. On both sides, his family had been prominent in the affairs of the state in whose foundation it had taken such a leading part.

Adam Alexander, the first member of the Alexander family in America, emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son Oliver was an early pioneer in the present state of Tennessee. Adam Rankin Alexander, in the next generation of the family, was United States Congressman 1822-27 and the grandfather of the late Dr. Eben Alexander. Eben Alexander was the son of Mary McClung Alexander and Ebenezer Alexander, who for fifteen years was judge of the second circuit court of his state. His mother was a woman of fine judgment and noble character. Although she died when her son was but fourteen years old her influence profoundly affected his whole life.

His scholastic preparation was made at home and he was sent to the University of Tennessee, but his work there was of such excellence that, at the conclusion of his Freshman year, his guardian determined to send him to Yale. He entered this new *alma mater* in 1869, and his four years there were pleasantly and profitably spent. The honors he attained were, as the toastmaster of his last class reunion said, the highest social and scholastic in his class. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and Skull and Bones, a society whose members each year consist of the most representative men in each senior class. His work as a student was brilliant, as his membership in the Phi Beta Kappa bears witness. At his last class reunion, at which he was one of the four scheduled speakers, he said, "Those who have helped me most in the little that I have done, or been enabled to help others do, are the boys and men of '73 and certain of our teachers at Yale, my two sons and the many others whom it has been my good luck to try to teach since September 1873." Dr. Alexander always

retained a lively interest in Yale and Yale affairs. Only a few days before his death he returned from New York where he attended a session of the senate of the national society of Phi Beta Kappa. In a letter written in the spring 1909, he declared his intention of attending every class reunion until he died. He was a man whom Yale men loved to refer to as "A Yale Man."

The fall after his graduation he became instructor of ancient languages at the University of Tennessee. After four years of service in this position he was elected full professor of this department. The year 1885-86 found him Chairman of the Faculty or President of the University of Tennessee. He was highly successful in this office of Executive, but being by preference a scholar, he accepted a call to the professorship of Greek at the University of North Carolina. In the same year Maryville College conferred upon him the degree, Doctor of Philosophy.

On October 15, 1874, Dr. Alexander was married to Marion, daughter of Reverend John and Eleanor Spurrier Howard-Smith. To them were born Eleanor, the wife of Professor A. H. Patterson of the Department of Physics at the University; Margaret McClung, who was married to Mr. Paul W. Schenck, a lawyer of Greensboro in 1909; and John Howard who died in 1899 while a student at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Alexander came to Chapel Hill in 1886, and here he performed his duties so efficiently and so pleasantly that he soon became one of those educational leaders that gave to our faculty the rank of first among Southern institutions. In 1893 the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

In April 1893, his seventh year of service at Chapel Hill just concluded, from among several applicants, all of them eminent Greek scholars, he was the personal choice of President Cleveland for envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. He was not a politician himself but the politicians of North Carolina were well pleased with his appointment. He was selected soon after Hon. Hannis Taylor, who was the fourth alumnus of the University of North Carolina to represent the United States in Spain, had received his appointment.

The Greek historian, Bikelas says, "He was one of the best, if not the very best, of all the ministers any country has ever sent to

Greece." Not only was he a student of the dead language of the Greeks, he was a man who impressed the nation as one deeply interested in the welfare of the Greeks today—"The best beloved man in Athens." He took a prominent part in the revival of the Olympic games and was really responsible for the success of the first meeting in that he secured the participation of American athletes.

Although it is "A far cry from the Acropolis to a professor's chair at Chapel Hill," Dr. Alexander kept alive during his four years of diplomatic service his interest in the affairs of his adopted *alma mater*. In 1896 the French Ecole d'Athenes discovered the fragments of a Greek hymn to Apollo; and a translation by Professor Tolman, acting Professor of Greek, made from a Greek newspaper sent by Dr. Alexander, and published in the *University of North Carolina Magazine*, was the first translation to appear in the United States. His career as a foreign minister ended, he returned to Chapel Hill to resume his position as head of the Greek department.

He continued his service at Chapel Hill until his death. In 1900, when Dr. Venable became President, Dr. Alexander was made Dean of the Faculty. He took more interest in the college library than other man and for many years was Supervisor of the library. To his efforts as much as to those of any other man was due the obtaining of the new Carnegie Library that was erected on the University campus in 1907. But his years of service though fruitful were not to be of long continuance. He had always been a man of delicate health. In January, 1910, he went to his old home in Knoxville on a vacation visit to his son Eben, a physician of that town, with the hope of benefiting his health by a brief rest. On Friday, March 11, two days after his fifty-ninth birthday, he died suddenly from heart failure.

To one glancing over his useful life, the feature that above all others is impressive is lovableness. He was a man of dignity inviting approach, of sympathy that understood, of advice that did not sting. "The best loved man in Athens," the best loved man of the class, *Yale '73*, the best beloved man by the villagers and students of Chapel Hill, leaves behind him a memory dear to those old students and friends who knew him and inspiring to the younger generation who shall hear of him.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF DR. ALEXANDER

In Gerrard Hall Sunday afternoon, April 24th, at 5:00 P. M., memorial services in honor of the late Dr. Eben Alexander, Professor of Greek and Dean of the University of North Carolina, were held. The services were the embodiment of the heartfelt grief of the student body, faculty, and trustees of the University, and by their sincerity and deep sympathy clearly showed the love and high esteem in which this generous and magnetic personality was held by all with whom he came in contact.

The services were opened with a touching, fervent prayer by Rev. R. W. Hogue, of the Episcopal church of the village. Dr. Kemp Plummer Battle most fittingly presided over the services and gave a brief account of Dr. Alexander's life, touching on the quietness, cheerfulness, courtesy, force and predominating energy of the man, and the wide scope and influence of his work in the University community. Dr. Battle went on in the course of his remarks to say that Dr. Alexander avoided no duty which presented itself, and always was cheerfully responsive to all calls made upon his vast fund of knowledge and information.

At the close of Dr. Battle's remarks a double quartette rendered the exquisite Ode from Horace, "*Integer Vitae.*" Following the hymn, Mr. A. H. Wolfe, president of the senior class, and speaking for the student body, gave a clear idea of the place held by Dr. Alexander in the hearts of the students at the University. He further stated that all student bodies at the University have always looked on Dr. Alexander as the ideal type of the true Christian man, and that they regarded as his most characteristic trait his "Robt. E. Lee like" courtesy. Mr. Wolfe also dwelt upon the deep personal interest and sympathy that Dr. Alexander held for every student, and upon his true devotion to every phase of University life.

Following Mr. Wolfe, Professor W. S. Bernard spoke for the faculty. Prof. Bernard spoke of the illustrious qualities of Dr. Alexander as one who, by daily contact and intimate association with him in the class room, had come to know the real essence of

the man. He stated that alumni of the University who had known Dr. Alexander personally, never allowed him to pass from their memory, deeming his broad sympathy, innate courtesy, and inspiring personality an indellible influence on their lives.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of the *News and Observer*, next spoke in behalf of the Trustees of the University. In the course of his remarks Mr. Daniels showed that there is a logical connection between the teaching of Greek and the bearing of the perfect gentleman, as has clearly been borne out by the life and work of Dr. Alexander and his predecessor here in the Greek Department, Prof. Hooper.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Daniels spoke as follows concerning the special work of Dr. Alexander as a diplomat and as an executive officer of the University:

"While representing the United States in Greece, Roumania and Servia, Dr. Alexander was the most admired and respected man in all Athens, and was spoken of by native Greeks and prominent Europeans as one of the best ministers ever sent from America to represent the United States on foreign soil. In Greece he was alike loved by kings, scholars and diplomats, and his home was a scene of social life exhibiting most truthfully the ideal of Southern chivalry and hospitaliy.

"As Dean of the University, Dr. Alexander poured himself without stint or measure into the lives of his students, endeavoring always to understand and share with them their joys and sorrows. The element of personal interest which he exhibited in his students is illustrated by many instances in which he sacrificed his own comfort and pleasure to aid the students in any way possible. May the Nation, may the State, and may the University produce scholars worthy to walk in the steps of Dr. Eben Alexander, the ideal type of the true and courteous Southern gentleman, diplomat and scholar."

The services were appropriately brought to a close by the rendition of "Lead Kindly Light," and the benediction pronounced by Rev. R. W. Hogue.

PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO DR. ALEXANDER

From expressions on the part of many of the friends, students, and faculty colleagues of Dr. Alexander, it seemed fitting to the faculty that some appropriate memorial should be established at the University in appreciation of his long, devoted service, and a committee consisting of Professors E. K. Graham, W. S. Bernard, and L. R. Wilson was appointed to have direction of the matter.

After considering the more than twenty years' work of Dr. Alexander as Professor of Greek and Supervisor of the Library, the committee recommended to the faculty as a suitable memorial the endowment of the Greek alcove of the library, through which Dr. Alexander's influence upon both the department and the library to which he gave such splendid service might be continued. The recommendation was accepted by the faculty and the committee was authorized to take such steps as were necessary to provide for the memorial.

It was proposed by the committee that $5000 should be secured, the annual income from which should be used in the purchase of journals and works on the language, literature, antiquities, fine arts, history and life of the Greeks, and other related subjects essential to the fitting out of a complete Greek library. L. R. Wilson was appointed Secretary of the memorial fund committee and Mr. A. E. Woltz, Bursar of the University, Treasurer.